

SITE FOR CHELSEA FEDERAL BUILDING IS SETTLED TODAY

Government Selects Bellingham Square for the New Postoffice and Work Will Start at Once.

PEOPLE VICTORIOUS

Decision From Washington Favors Wish of Majority and Overrules the Board of Control.

A despatch from Washington today says that the treasury department has decided in favor of the Bellingham square site for the federal building at Chelsea, at \$40,000, and that as a special consideration the department will prosecute the work on the building immediately.

The selection of the Bellingham site, at the corner of Hawthorne street and Broadway at Bellingham square for the new postoffice building is a victory for the people. This locality has been favored by the majority of the citizens as opposed to the attitude of the board of control of the city. The board of control, which is now the entire local government of Chelsea, first favored Chelsea square for a site, because the city owned land there, although that place was considered by the citizens too far downtown, and later the board favored the corner of Broadway and Cross street.

The expression on the part of the people of Chelsea as to their choice of the Bellingham site was manifest at a public mass meeting held some time ago, when the desirability of this location was voiced by an almost unanimous vote. The sentiment of this meeting was presented to the Washington authorities by Congressman Ernest W. Roberts. The treasury department has made trips to Chelsea and inspected the various sites under consideration.

The amount appropriated by Congress for the new building is \$125,000.

DAMRELL SLATED TO HEAD ANCIENTS

Drumhead Election in June Is Expected to Confirm Result of Preliminary Contest for Commander.

Charles S. Damrell is slated to be chosen as the next commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, having defeated two opponents, and the election will be made official at the drumhead exercises on Boston Common on the first Monday in June.

Mr. Damrell is the son of the late Capt. John S. Damrell, who for many years was building commissioner and was chief of the Boston fire department at the time of the big fire in 1872. He has been chief clerk of the building department since 1881 and was an employee of the department for many years previous. He is prominent in Masonry, and has served through the various grades which lead up to the command of the Ancients.

The staff of officers under the new commander will be as follows: Adjutant, Philip B. Bruce; first lieutenant, William A. Shattuck; second lieutenant, William H. McKenna. Two of the sergeants will be Franklin L. Codman and Charles W. Knapp.

CAMERAS DETECT SMOKING ENGINES

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—A novel way of obtaining evidence against the New Haven railroad, which, it is alleged, has been burning soft coal in its freight locomotives on their passage through the city, has been devised by Chief of Police Timmons.

When a locomotive ejecting soft-coal smoke passes through the city policemen armed with cameras take snapshots. Within the last month three engineers have been arrested and fined \$50 each for violations of the ordinance. In each case the police found it difficult to prove the charge, hence the resort to the cameras.

FRENCH PROTOCOL WITH VENEZUELA

PARIS—The Franco-Venezuelan protocol for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations has been arranged on the same basis as that between the United States and Venezuela. It provides for the arbitration of claims of French citizens against Venezuela.

The French government did not insist upon compensation for M. Taigny's expulsion, considering that Castro's fall wipes out that score, but it is the intention of Venezuela to bestow upon M. Taigny some mark of esteem.

NORTH MAY SEEK INQUIRY HEARING

The Census Director, Back in Capital From Boston, Is Likely to Request Opportunity to Testify Himself.

WASHINGTON—S. N. D. North, director of the census, returned here this morning from Boston and may request a hearing before the investigating committee appointed by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor to look into charges against North. The inquiry is being continued today and more witnesses are being summoned to tell of methods in vogue at the census bureau.

The inquiry today turned upon the new tabulating machine developed by the director of the census for use in the next census. Secretary Nagel has refused to sign contracts for supplies and the manufacture of this new machine on the ground that he wants to be certain the machine is the best obtainable and that the proceeding is legal.

Director North says that his new machine will save the government several hundred thousand dollars in tabulating the results of the next census. It is likely that the report of the investigating committee will be ready for review by the President Friday morning.

TURBINE BELFAST ON WAY TO BOSTON

The New Steamship Will Be Tried-Out Today on Her Maiden Trip From Bath, Where She Was Built.

BATH, Me.—The new turbine steamer Belfast, built for the Eastern Steamship Company, and named for a Maine city, started from here today on her maiden trip. She is bound to Boston, where she is expected to arrive before dark tonight, and will be turned over to the owners. After receiving her furnishings, she will be placed on the Bangor division next month.

The steamer left the plant of the Bath Iron works, where she was built, at 5:15 a. m., in command of Capt. C. A. Blair, and on board were President John S. Hyde, C. P. Weatherbee, superintendent of engineering, and John McInnes, superintendent of construction. She will be thoroughly tried out by the builders of the ship.

CAPT. HAINS IS SENTENCED.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Justice Garretson today sentenced Capt. Peter C. Hains to from eight to 16 years in state's prison for causing the death of William E. Annis. The prisoner was returned to his cell in the Long Island City jail to await transfer to the penitentiary.

CHANGE IN FOREST TAXATION LAWS URGED BY MERCHANTS

Boston Association in Statement Issued Today Points Out Gain Possible in Land Value if the Amendment to Statutes Is Made.

The state of Massachusetts has the opportunity, if it will amend its constitution, to permit the enactment of a modern forest tax law, to increase the value of uncultivated lands from \$20,000,000 to \$500,000,000, according to a statement issued today by the Merchants Association.

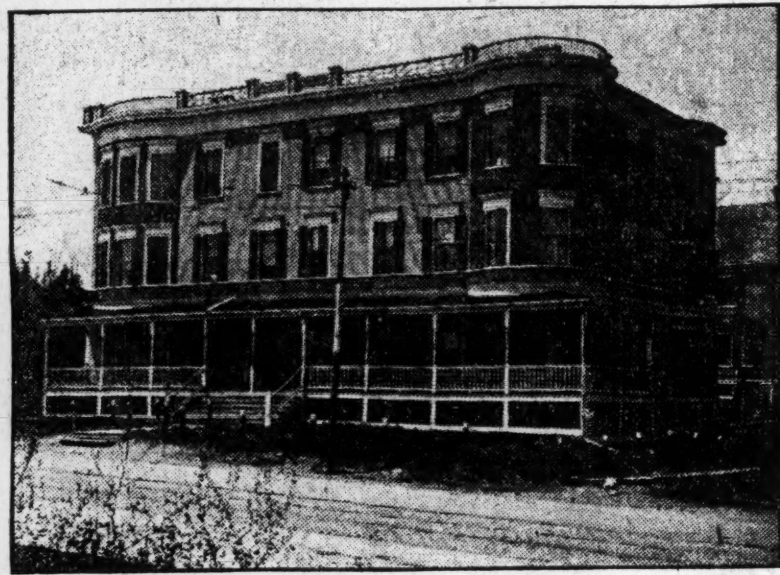
Continuing, the report says: "By adopting the principle of taxing property what it will bear it would be possible to increase the value of forest property twentyfold, and even with a moderate rate of taxation thereon increase very greatly the revenue derived from this source. From a financial point of view, the experiment would be enormously profitable, while the aesthetic and other incidental gains would be hardly less important."

"The importance of forest taxation is frequently overlooked in the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment giving the Legislature power to classify property for taxation. "It has to be admitted by all that our present tax laws, if enforced, would lead

AMERICAN GYPSIES TAKING UP ROLE OF PROPERTY OWNERS

Big Apartment House in Roslindale Belongs to Daughter of Chief of Romany Rovers.

American gypsies are getting to be property owners. Two hands, it was discovered today, have settled down indefinitely near Boston. One hand is camped on the heights



APARTMENT BLOCK OWNED BY ROMANY WOMAN AT ROSLINDALE.

beyond Roslindale, near the Stony Brook reservation, opposite a fine nine-family apartment house built and owned by one of the members of the band. The other hand is camped in a field owned by the chief, just off the boulevard at Chestnut Hill.

The house owned by the gypsies at Roslindale is shown in an accompanying photograph. The chief, Charles Cooper, is shown in another of the photographs taking a siesta beside one of his wagons, and in front of his tent, where his dinner is being prepared.

It is Mr. Cooper's daughter, a Mrs. Stanley, now a widow, who is the owner of the apartment block just across the road from the knoll occupied by the band. Her husband, who was a gypsy, bought the land and built the house some years ago before that district of Roslindale had been opened up for building to any extent. His good judgment has been well proved now that real estate has trebled in value during the few years since he erected the structure. Mrs. Stanley is now traveling in the southern states.

Mr. Cooper and his band arrived at the Roslindale camp a few weeks ago and

The Gypsy as a Landlord



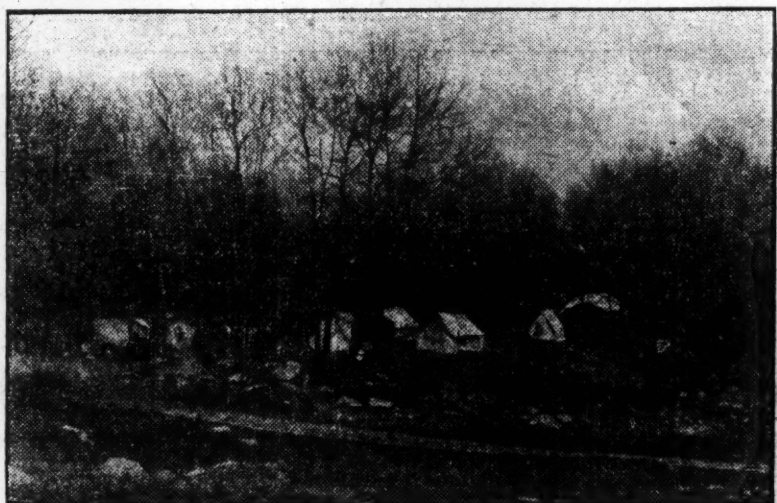
GYPSY CAMP AT ROSLINDALE.

the open that now, he says, he would scarcely care to be shut up within four walls.

And so, in spite of the fact that he could have a well-appointed dwelling for the summer in his daughter's house, he still follows his old ways, sunning himself on the south side of the abandoned car barns, and complacently watching the women of his band hard at work on rustic tables and basket work for sale in the city.

The chief's possessions, tents, wagons and cooking utensils, show that he is unusually well-to-do, although in his personal appearance he is characteristically like others of his kind. The general impression is that of a sweeping sombrero above a good-natured brown, weather-beaten face, and an immense red silk handkerchief knotted under his chin after the fashion of Windsor ties. The rest of his clothing is neat, and heavy shoes complete the outfit.

The women of the band are well

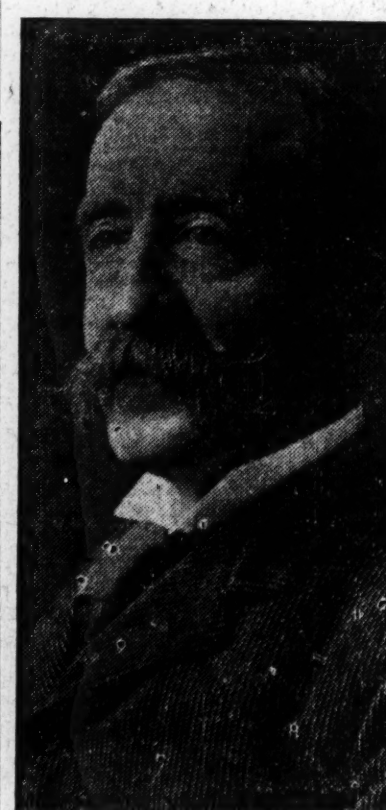


BAND CAMPED ON OWN LAND AT CHESTNUT HILL, NEAR BOSTON.

will pass the summer there. While he thinks that apartment houses are very good things for other people to live in and to collect rent from for the shelter they give flat dwellers, Mr. Cooper still lives the simple life out of doors as he always has done. He has lived so long in

dressed and appear contented. That they are very well able to take care of themselves is very evident from the way that they have of a tart reply for any of the men who think to argue with them. (Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)

Dean Ames of Harvard Law to Speak for the Faculty at Class Dinner Tuesday



JAMES BARR AMES.

The members of the graduating class of the Harvard Law School will gather at the American House tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock to celebrate the completion of their three years' course in the law, and to hear some good advice from the dean and members of the Harvard faculty on the practice which they will soon undertake. This will be the first event in connection with the class day and graduating exercises of the law men and will be made one of the largest in recent years.

Prof. James Barr Ames, dean of the Harvard Law School, will be the principal speaker for the faculty of the school. Other members of the faculty who will speak are Profs. Eugene Wambaugh, Jeremiah Beale and J. C. Gray.

WANT MILLION DOLLAR HIGH PRESSURE FOR FIRE SERVICE

Corporation Counsel Babson Tells Committee on House Rules Today That Business Men Object to Present Salt Water System—Four Other Hearings.

Corporation Counsel Babson today appeared before the committee on House rules for the city of Boston upon its petition to be permitted to install the \$1,000,000 high pressure system for the city fire service. He said it was unanimously asked for by the merchants of Boston, who objected to the salt water service installed by the city as it spoiled their goods. The legislation is needed to enable the city of Boston to take the water required from Charles river basin. The commissioners do not object. The hearing was closed.

Representative Barnes of Waltham made one more appeal for the admission of his order to abolish pairs. Speaker Walker and Representative Underhill said the House had turned this down at the beginning of the session and now it would require a two-thirds vote. They thought that until Mr. Barnes took a poll of the House there was little use trying it again. Mr. Curtis of Hingham said a member near him kept a lot of signed pairs in his desk like blank checks

STEAMER ROMANIC BRINGS LARGE LIST TO PORT OF BOSTON

Mrs. Elliott in Charge of an Italian Child on Way to Only Relative Is Among Fifteen Hundred Tourists.

MENOMINEE IS HERE

The White Star liner Romanic arrived from the Mediterranean today with 66 saloon passengers, 200 second-class passengers and 1244 third-class passengers. Among the saloon passengers was Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, who is returning to this country to be present at the coming celebration in honor of her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Elliott, who has been in the earthquake district, says that the work of relief has been immensely aided by Americans. Mrs. Elliott brings with her a little Italian girl, Palma Cogliandro, whose only remaining relative is an uncle in San Francisco. Mrs. Elliott took charge of the child and brought her over. The child will be placed in the care of the American Red Cross Society and taken by one of their agents to the uncle. Among the other arrivals are the Hon. B. B. Johnson, ex-mayor of Waltham, and Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. J. M. Baker and children and Prof. L. E. Martin and family. Mrs. Baker and Professor Martin are returning from the Baptist Tulu mission in India.

The Red Star liner Menominee arrived in port early this forenoon and berthed at Hoosac docks a few minutes later than the Romanic. The Menominee made the trip from Antwerp in 11 days, which is a very quick passage for her. She brought an unusually large list of 80 cabin passengers.

Among the arrivals was Joseph H. Leute, American vice-consul at Mannheim, Germany, who is returning to this country to take the consular examinations, to be held in Washington May 26, 27 and 28. Mr. Leute says that Mannheim produces more chemicals than any other city in the world. The largest manufacturing concern there, the Badische Anilin Soda Fabrik, employs an office force of over 1000 persons.

Another arrival was Gardner Lamson and Mrs. Lamson, who are to pass the summer in this country. Mr. Lamson is an American tenor who has been singing in Germany this season in the cities of Dortmund, Essen and Coblenz. He is now under contract to sing next season in the opera house at Trier, Germany.

He says that the Trier Opera House is unique in that it pays more attention to the operas of Wagner than any other theater except the Wagner house at Bayreuth. Last season the Trier Theater played the entire "Ring" three times.

DRAPER TELLS WHY HE RETURNED VETO ON EIGHT-HOUR BILL

Declares It Imposes Needless and Unjustifiable Restriction on a Man to Work as Long as He Likes.

CALLS IT MISNOMER

He Believes It Would Drive Business From the State and Work Untold Harm to Employee and Employer.

Governor Eben S. Draper today made known his reasons for vetoing the "eight hour bill." The veto message was delivered Saturday, but the statement was not given out until today.

It is as follows: "I return herewith without my approval a bill entitled 'an act to constitute eight hours a day's work for public employees.' This is a misnomer of the bill, because it is already law that a day's work for 'public employees' shall be eight hours. Chapter 289 of the acts of 1907 contains the following provisions: 'Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now or hereafter employed by or on behalf of the commonwealth, or of any county therein, or of any city or town which has accepted the provisions of section 20 of chapter 106 of the revised laws.' The present bill under consideration makes various changes in this existing law."

Another one of the provisions of the existing law is that "no laborer, workman or mechanic so employed shall be requested or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day." The proposed law makes it "unlawful for any officer of the commonwealth or of any county therein, or of any city or town, or for any such contractor or sub-contractor or other person whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control the service of such laborers, workmen or mechanics to require or permit any such laborer, workman or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency."

In this sentence the difference between the proposed and the existing law is in the use of the words "require or permit" in place of the words "shall be requested or required" to work more than eight hours in one calendar day. This is a very drastic change and seems to me to be needless. I further think it is an unwarrantable interference with the right of the working man to work more than eight hours in a day if he so desires. Another change set forth by the new law appears in section 3, where it proposes "that any agent or official of the commonwealth, or of any county therein, or of any city or town, or any contractor or subcontractor or any agent or person acting on behalf of any contractor or subcontractor who violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

MONTREAL ROAD REPORT DOUBTED

Boston Engineers Discredit Rumor of Extension of the New Canadian Northern Line to This City.

Reports that the new Canadian Northern railroad is contemplating the immediate construction of a 300-mile extension of its Eastern system from Montreal to Boston were not given credence today by prominent engineers of this city who are in a position to know in advance of such developments between Montreal and this city.

The Canadian Northern has a gap of 500 miles to close before its Eastern and Western systems are connected, and because the Canadian Pacific has taken the initiative in shipping wheat to Europe via Vancouver and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, the engineers argue that the new system in order to protect itself in the far West, where its principal interests are to develop, will devote its energy to the construction of the connecting link and the 500-mile western extension, which will bring it to the Pacific as a formidable competitor of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

As the Vancouver outlet is an ice-free port, it is in a position satisfactorily to handle the grain which is too late to be sent through the Montreal gateway, which is obstructed with ice after Dec. 1. Although engineers have no doubt that the Canadian Northern will eventually have an ice-free eastern terminal in this country, they say its policy will be first to protect its western interests, and by building at once into Vancouver it will accomplish this, besides gaining an ice-free outlet, which, although a little more expensive to ship by, will answer until attention can be given to Boston and Portland, Me., as eastern terminal possibilities.

Senate to Hurry Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON—The Senate will meet at 10 o'clock each day from now on in an endeavor to rush the tariff bill. Senator Clay of Georgia will go after the alleged "jokers" in the sugar schedule in a long speech tomorrow. Senator Bailey will try to have a vote on his income tax amendment this week.

NASHVILLE SAILS TOMORROW.

Captain W. H. Purdy of the Illinois naval reserve, who has been at the Charlestown navy yard supervising repairs to the gunboat Nashville which has been turned over to the state of Illinois by the government, has notified the authorities at the yard that he intends to sail tomorrow for Chicago by way of the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes. The battery was shipped by land.

TO JOIN LIBERALS.

NEW YORK—Francesco P. Quinones, one of the Porto Rican delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago last June, arrived here today on the Caracas from Venezuela and Porto Rican points. He is going to Washington to join other Porto Ricans now endeavoring to secure a more liberal rule for the islands.

News Events in Foreign Lands as Told by Letter and Cable

PRIME MINISTER
SAYS NEW ZEALAND
FINANCES ARE GOOD

Are in Exceedingly Satisfactory Condition and in Some Respects Most Important in History of the Domain.

HAS GOOD SURPLUS

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—That the finances of New Zealand are in an exceedingly satisfactory condition and that for the year ending March 31 they were the heaviest and in some respects the most important in the history of the dominion, is the opinion of Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward.

From an analysis of the figures there is shown to be a surplus of about \$900,000, being an excess of \$485,000 over the estimate. The revenue had been \$44,700,000, being \$77,000 in excess of the estimate, while the expenditure had been \$42,500,000. The record sum of \$8,700,000 had been advanced to the settlers and advances to workers' department. Over \$25,000,000 had been raised by the government for advances to settlers on mortgage to March, 1909, and nearly \$2,500,000 for advances to workers.

The total obtained for various purposes authorized for the year ending March, 1909, amounted to \$36,590,000, all of which had been provided for irrespective of arrangements made ahead for loans falling due in 1909-10. The government has already effected changes in the public service which would result in a saving of \$1,212,500 per annum, and it is its intention to reduce expenditure wherever practicable without impairing efficiency.

Sir Joseph Ward is impressed with the necessity of having better banking facilities and thinks that institutions already in existence should largely increase their capital and available funds, or that other banks should be established so as to keep pace with expansion of business. He deprecated the idea of the government attempting to establish an issue of paper money, considering it a grave danger. Business was conducted upon a gold basis, though he did not say that some reform in banking could not be advantageously effected.

The government is to submit proposals to Parliament for a greatly improved system of internal defense which is hoped will prove feasible from a practical standpoint and possible from a financial standpoint. The most important measures which the government hopes to put on the statute book are the national annuities bill, the land settlement and finance bill, an amendment to the succession duties act, and bills providing for the subdivision of large estates, for the prevention of false trade descriptions, and for the revision of probate duties.

Sir Joseph Ward's reference to the gift of Dreadnought to the mother country was received with great enthusiasm. The prime minister said that he intended to submit to the House a proposal for the extinction of the cost of the gift during the present generation.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—"Ragged Robin."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Runaway Girl."
COLONIAL—"A Stubborn Ciderella."
HOLLIS STREET—"The Golden Butterfly."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"E. H. Southern in repertoire."
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "Lord Dunsinore."
Friday evening, "Rochester."
Saturday afternoon, "Lord Dunsinore."
Saturday evening, "Hamlet," with Miss Julia Marlowe as Ophelia.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
PARK—"The Traveling Salesman."
TREMONT—"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in "The Marble Heart."
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO—"Going Some."
BLISS—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
CASINO—"Havana."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—"The Fair Co-Ed."
DAILY—"The Climax."
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."
GAIETY—"The House Next Door."
GARRICK—"The Man from Mexico."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Call of the North."
HAKKETTS—"A Woman's Way."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."
HYPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"The Third Degree."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 125th street—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Candy Shop."
LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was."
LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
LYRIC—"The Great John Ganton."
MAJESTIC—"The Red Moon."
MARINE BUILDINGS—"The Blue Mouse."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Mascot."
PLAZA—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—"The Writing on the Wall."
STUYVESANT—"The East May."
WALLACK'S—"Sham."
WEST END—"Mile. Mitchell."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jane's Pa."
COLONIAL—"The Merry Widow."
GARRICK—"The Independent Miss Gower."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan."
HAYMARKET—Vaudeville.
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman."
LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."
MICKLER'S—"The Sins of Society."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—Vaudeville.
POWER—"My Boy."
PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight."
WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE—"The Bachelor."

Mexican Government Building Largest Opera House on Continent

Encourage Opera in Country by Giving Use of Structure to Companies Practically Free of Charge.

MEXICO CITY.—There is now being constructed in this city what promises to be the most beautiful opera house on the American continent. The auditorium proper, where opera will be given, is about the size of the Grand Opera House in Paris, but the entire building will be about three times as large as the French resort, for there will be audience chambers and entertainment rooms in the front of the building for the use of the government. The government owns the structure, and will foster the artistic in Mexico by giving it practically free of charge to grand opera companies and companies in high drama, charging only for the use of the electric lights. At present companies handling operatic stars hesitate to enter Mexico, for they have a run of 1200 miles without intermediate places for performances. The result is that grand opera in Mexico is the most expensive form of popular amusement, and few are the people who can enjoy it.

The Iturbide Theater was erected on the site of the Plaza de la Cruz. A small wooden theater was built here in 1825, and later, Francisco Arriaga, a well-known impresario, secured by subscription \$150,000, and therewith built the Iturbide theater. He named it in honor of Augustin de Iturbide, one of the historic heroes of Mexico. The Arriaga Theater was the third large playhouse erected.

This grand opera house will have a height of 160 feet, a width of 220 feet, and a depth of 320 feet. It will seat comfortably 3000 people, and is larger than the old National Opera House. The pit of the new theater will rank with the best in Europe. The Mexican building will also be so arranged that drama can be given in it; there will be a movable platform for orchestra and the apparatus will be of the most modern make. The interior scheme will be American, following the American plan for seating, also foyers, portes-cochere and galleries.

It is calculated that the building will cost, irrespective of marble and other material, the sum of \$5,000,000. Three classes of marble are employed in the works: a buff or chocolate color being Mexican marble from the state of Morelos. The body of the building will be of white and gray mottled marble from the state of Guerrero. The cornices are to be of white Carrara marble from Europe, the cornices and capitals curving in the ornate Corinthian. The entire structure is framed in steel and reinforced concrete, and the marble is now being pushed up over the concrete skeleton. The steel work was erected by Milliken Brothers of New York; they employed 5000 tons of structural steel.

The architect is Mr. Adamo Boari, who has been here three years, and he erected the \$3,000,000 postoffice for the government. The postoffice is a very handsome stone structure, and is considered one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in the world. It stands across the street from the new opera house. These two massive monumental buildings form a part of the scheme of public edifices being erected in this capital, to cost in their totality probably \$80,000,000.

Overtopping the new opera house will



Upper illustration shows the Teatro Juarez in Guadalupe, Mexico, One of the handsomest in the Republic. To the right is the facade of one of the oldest churches in Mexico.



Lower picture gives view of the opera house at Guadalupe, Mexico, one of the largest buildings of its kind in the world, where good plays may be seen for small price.

be a dome of glass and steel. The steel parts will be gilded, and thus command attention, for it will be visible from every portion of the city of Mexico. It was thought that the building would be completed by the 16th of September 1910, the one-hundredth anniversary of the independence of Mexico, but it is now considered impossible on account of the extensive character of the decorative work on the interior. If dedicated in 1911 unusually quick work will have to be accomplished.

The recent destruction of the famous Iturbide Theater in this city removed one of a group of interesting public buildings, namely the theaters of Mexico. Another disappeared when the National Opera House was torn down to make room for new streets. This latter playhouse was located on Calle Factor, one of the ancient streets of Mexico. The National Opera House was demolished to allow for the extension of Calle Cinco de Mayo, the broad handsome boulevard that now stretches clear and clean from the great cathedral to the site of the new \$5,000,000 opera house under construction.

Outside the City of Mexico are theaters of considerable merit. It has been said that the Boston Theater as far back as 1899 was the largest in this country, its furnishings all coming from the United States. The Teatro Doblado at Leon and the Teatro de la Paz in San Luis Potosi are particularly beautiful buildings. The San Luis Potosi Theater is considered exceptionally attractive; like most of the Mexican theaters, it is the property of the state government.

opera house is that of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the first three balconies being devoted to boxes and the two above to the gallery. Cheap opera is given at times in that colossal theater, and those who wish may sit in the top galleries and enjoy an act for five silver cents, the cheapest theater going in the world.

The Teatro Juarez in Guadalupe is one of the handsomest in the Republic. It was completed 14 years ago, after 20 years of labor, and cost over 2,000,000 pesos. It is constructed of a variegated stone peculiar to Guadalupe, a stone combining the prismatic colors, with green predominant. The carved pillars supporting the roof are magnificent. The roof is ornamented with eight heroic bronzes and bronze lions guard the entrance. The interior decorations are Moorish. The stage is enormous, and the dressing rooms are really splendid.

Guadalupe is built on edge, all up and down, with few level places, houses overhanging each other. The buildings are fitted into the hillside. To provide room for the big theater immense quantities of rock had to be blasted. The Teatro Calderon in the city of Zacatecas is also a handsome structure; it is the most American theater in this country, its furnishings all coming from the United States. The Teatro Doblado at Leon and the Teatro de la Paz in San Luis Potosi are particularly beautiful buildings. The San Luis Potosi Theater is considered exceptionally attractive; like most of the Mexican theaters, it is the property of the state government.

MANCHURIA IS DEVELOPING
EXTENSIVE FOREIGN TRADE

Mukden Being Influenced by Present Prosperity and Is Growing Rapidly—Entire Train Loads of "Soya" Bean Products Arrive Daily at Dalny.

MUKDEN, Manchuria.—Manchuria is developing an extensive foreign trade and under the influence of this new commercial life Mukden is growing rapidly. The great commercial staple which furnishes the basis for this condition is the "soya" bean, which is exported in large quantities, the bulk going to Europe, where the oil is expressed to be utilized in the manufacture of soap.

The South Manchurian railroad, with its new rolling stock and its well managed line, is a great aid to the commercial development of Manchuria, but nevertheless the many conveniences of the open port of Dalny attract a very considerable portion of the traffic away from Newchwang. Every day sees at least a dozen freight trains, loaded with beans and pressed bean-cake, pull into the yards at Dalny. The pressed cake, which still contains 6 per cent of oil, is valued for stock feeding. The "soya" bean competes with the Bombay and Egyptian cotton seed in the markets of England and Scotland, where it commands a price of about \$30 a ton, approximately the same value as Bombay cotton seed, while the oil manufactured there can be sold at a profit for \$22 sterling a ton, against \$24 for that made from the cotton.

Modern trade requirements are effecting some striking changes in the face of the country. Kuan Cheng-tsu, somewhat more than half way from Mukden to Harbin, and to the westward of the Chinese Eastern railway—the original railroad line opening up the country north and south—apparently has a career before it as the busiest and biggest business center in Manchuria. The South Manchurian railway is to effect a junction there with the line running to Kirin, which is to the eastward of the route to Harbin, and the town may be made the junction point in the future for a line running westward into the newly exploited regions of northeastern Mongolia.

The Japanese railroad management has acquired a large tract of land at Kuan Cheng-tsu between the old native city and the Russian settlement and is leasing building sites on easy terms for business purposes. An enormous caravan trade has converged at this point this year and a huge hotel, the walls of which were built only last fall, will be opened this spring to accommodate the passenger traffic which is steadily increasing. A complex cosmopolitan population in this old interior Manchurian town is one of the results of the opening of the country to foreign trade.

The Chinese trading population comes almost entirely from Chih-li and Shan-si provinces, most of them leaving their

bridge which carries the railway across the harbor.

For the general repair work of shipping, a dockyard has been constructed north of the bridge, and a slipway is in course of construction there.

The bridge allows 108 feet of fairway with unlimited water. Two slips are to be completed at once in the inner harbor, and the harbor is to be traversed by licensed ferryboats.

NEW CONVEYORS
TO HANDLE GRAIN

Canadian Pacific Abandons Idea of Building Elevators at Vancouver and Will Install Power Machines.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has abandoned the idea of building grain elevators at this port and will instead install power conveyors and sacking machines on its wharves for the handling of Alberta's grain crop. The wheat will be shipped in bulk to Vancouver, and the power conveyors will there carry the grain to the hoppers above the sacking machines, and will then take the filled sacks to the holds of vessels.

In former shipments the cost of sacking practically counterbalanced the cheaper freight rate from this port, but it is expected that by the use of the best modern sacking equipment the cost of the sacking will be reduced about 75 per cent. It remains to be seen whether this will meet with the approval of the grain companies most interested.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF BAND OF HOPE

LONDON.—Sir Victor Horsley, speaking at the annual breakfast of the Band of Hope Union yesterday, said that if women had had the suffrage 40 or 50 years ago that union would not be necessary today. It was absurd that this union should have had to work for 54 years to bring about the education of the public to the recognized fact that temperance was a national object. Statesmen had at last come to recognize that the education of the child was the true preventive of the use of alcohol.

BIBLE PRINTED
IN MANY TONGUES

LONDON.—The report read at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society stated that the Bible, or some part of it, had now been printed in 418 languages. The year's issues amounted to 5,934,711 volumes, of which 1,205,000 were distributed in China. The increase in English and Welsh editions showed a slight recovery, after several years of decline.

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The **Victor Grip**

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Durable, Hygienic, Comfortable. Of Your Dealer, or sample pair on receipt of price Mer. 25c. Silk 50c. Mfg. by George Frost Co. Boston, Mass. A Yellow Guarantee Coupon is attached to a clasp. Look for it.

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MIRAMONTE INN

WHITE MOUNTAINS, SUGAR HILL, N. H.

A home-like high class hotel 1600 feet above sea level; commands a magnificent view of mountain and valley scenery; delightful drives and walks; cuisine and service absolutely first class; reduced rates for June and July; booklets and rates upon application until June 1, 16 Lomburg St., Boston, Mass.

Fitzwilliam Tavern

FITZWILLIAM, N. H.

Near Mt. Monadnock, 1201 ft. elevation, accommodations for permanent guests; steam heat; bracing air; beautiful drives; write for leaflet; four trains daily from Boston.

Leading Events in Athletic World Western Club Strong

WESTERN CLUBS SHOW UP STRONG IN FIRST SERIES

The Cleveland Americans is the Only Team That Fails to Hold Its Own With the Eastern Clubs.

SAME TWO LEADERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	16	7	.696
Boston	14	8	.636
New York	13	9	.591
Philadelphia	12	9	.571
Chicago	11	13	.455
Cleveland	9	14	.391
St. Louis	9	14	.391
Washington	6	16	.273

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

New York 4, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 7, Washington 1.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Boston 3, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	16	9	.640
Chicago	15	12	.556
Philadelphia	12	10	.545
Cincinnati	14	14	.500
Boston	11	12	.478
Brooklyn	11	12	.478
New York	9	13	.409
St. Louis	11	17	.393

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

St. Louis 5, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 5, New York 4.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

During the past week the first series between the western and eastern clubs in the American and National baseball leagues were played and with the exception of Cleveland the western clubs either bettered their standings or held their own. Detroit continues to lead in the American race with about the same margin as a week ago, Boston being in second place. Pittsburgh leads the National League by about the same margin as last week with Philadelphia continuing in second place.

The Boston team in the American has furnished the surprise of the week. It met Cleveland in its first contests in the West and took every game. The players did some heavy hitting and even Cy Young was unable to stop their winning streak. As a result of their victories they climbed into second position and should have as much success in their games with Detroit the first of the week, they will bring up in the lead.

New York continues to be a disappointment in the National League. The team did fairly well against Chicago, but does not seem to be able to make much of a showing against the other clubs. Cincinnati defeated it Saturday, and while Cincinnati is more than 100 per cent stronger this year than last, if New York is going to be in the race for the championship it has got to do much better against such clubs.

While there seems to be no chance of Cincinnati figuring in the race for first place this year, a great improvement has been made over last year. Another year and this team should be a strong factor, as it is made up of a number of promising young players who are playing ball all the time, and they show as good form at the bat as any players in either league. With Clark Griffith's coaching and a year's seasoning they should become first-class major league players.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Haverhill	10	6	.625
Lynn	9	6	.600
Fall River	9	8	.525
Worcester	9	8	.525
Brookton	9	8	.525
New Bedford	8	8	.500
Lawrence	6	11	.353
Lewell	4	13	.235

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Haverhill 7, Lawrence 6.
Worcester 4, Brookton 3.
Fall River 2, Lewell 1.
New Bedford 3, Lynn 1.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Brookton 8, Fall River 1.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	8	3	.727
Toronto	9	6	.600
Montreal	9	6	.600
Jersey City	9	7	.563
Newark	6	8	.429
Buffalo	7	10	.412
Providence	5	8	.385
Baltimore	4	10	.286

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

Newark 7, Buffalo 6.

NEW TENNIS LEAGUE FORMED.

NEWTON—The Suburban Tennis League has been organized for the present season with the Newton Center Squash Tennis, the Brae-Burn Country Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Wellesley Hills Tennis Club and the Country Club of Brookline as members. The officers are: E. Ray Spear, Newton Center, president; E. H. Fay, Wellesley Hills, vice-president; and H. J. Leonard of West Newton, secretary and treasurer.

FOURTH ANNUAL GOLF TOURNEY

Eastern Professional Association Holds Annual Championships at Scarsdale Links Tomorrow and Wednesday.

NEW YORK—The Eastern Professional Golfers' Association will hold its fourth annual championship tournament tomorrow and Wednesday over the Scarsdale links. It will be practically a metropolitan affair as the Boston and Philadelphia professionals are now busily engaged on their home courses.

Tomorrow morning the professionals will team up in a four-ball competition at 18 holes, and for this some 30 entries have been received. Immediately following this will come the amateur and professional four-ball competition, and a quartet bracketed together are George T. Brokaw and Barker, representing Garden City, and Findlay S. Douglas and Strong, from Apawamis.

The first Eastern championship was won by Alec Smith and the next by Alec Campbell, while last year Isaac Mackie won over his home green at Fox Hills. The pairings and entries are as follows:

PROFESSIONAL FOUR-BALL.

Tom Anderson, Jr., and Nick Demane; Alec Finlay, Jr., and Isaac Mackie; George Spurling and John Ingalls; Walter Clark and George Pearson.

Dave Hunter and Tom Anderson; Orrin Terry and Alec Cunningham.

Alec Smith and James Norton; George Low and R. M. Thomson.

Gilbert Nichols and George Strath; Herbert Strong and Willie Norton.

Jack Hobens and Alec Finlay; H. H. Barker and John Young.

James Malden and Peter Clark; Robert Daw and L. S. Jacobs.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL FOUR-BALL.

George T. Brokaw and Barker; Findlay S. Douglas and Strong.

A. G. Gahnes and Smith; W. H. Vanderpool and Love.

H. D. Smith and Cunningham; Charles W. O'Connor and Hunter.

J. F. Shanley, Jr., and Norton; Oswald Kirkby and Hobens.

G. R. Martin and Pearson.

The pairings for the championship are:

Dew and Thomson; Finlay, Jr., and Cunningham; Malden and Spurling; Hunter and Barker; Ingalls and Young; Strong and Terry; Low and Cunningham; W. Clark and Demane; Smith and Hobens; James Norton and Peter Clark; Anderson and Strath; Will Norton and Mackie; Finlay and Pearson; and Anderson, Jr., and Jacobs.

AMERICAN ASS'N STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Milwaukee	16	8	.692
Louisville	17	11	.607
Indianapolis	17	13	.566
Minneapolis	12	14	.462
Kansas City	13	14	.481
Toledo	12	16	.429
St. Paul	10	17	.370
Columbus	11	19	.365

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Columbus 2, Kansas City 1.
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 5, Toledo 1.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 4.
Kansas City 7, Columbus 2.
Louisville 2, Minneapolis 1.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Nashville	16	8	.666
Little Rock	17	9	.654
New Orleans	15	13	.535
Mobile	14	13	.518
Atlanta	13	12	.500
Montgomery	13	14	.481
Birmingham	10	17	.370
Memphis	7	19	.269

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Montgomery 2, Mobile 0.
Little Rock 4, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 2, Atlanta 2.

SUNDAY'S GAMES.

New Orleans 5, Montgomery 4.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 1.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES.

Harvard 6, Princeton 0.
U. of Penn. 2, Yale 0.
Tufts 2, Rochester 1.

Harvard 12 3, Hotchkiss 3.
Williams 11, Trinity 1.
Brown 4, Holy Cross 2.

Williston 6, Exeter 5.
Andover 4, Springfield T. S. 1.
U. of Vermont 3, Dartmouth 2.

N. Y. ROWING CLUBS GET INTO SHAPE

The American Henley at Philadelphia is the chief thing in the minds of local oarsmen, and the crews that will figure in the event are putting in hard work. The New York A. C. delegation to the Schuylkill will consist of a first four, first centipede, first double and first and second eights. The centipede is the most advanced of any of the crews and went over a mile and a half trial at a fast speed. Dorando Miller did half a mile trial in 3m. 3s. J. Miller will be the contender in the second singles and he has improved a lot since last year. The junior eight, which will make its debut at the Harlem regatta on Memorial day, rowed about six miles. The crew will go to Philadelphia on Friday afternoon.

On the Harlem river the clubs were out in force. The Harlem Rowing Club's big four took a long spin and the club members are sure of their chances in the first four at the American Henley. They are confident of taking the measure of the New York A. C.

COLUMBIA WINS SOCCER CUP.

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Association Football League at Columbia University, the championship for the season was awarded to Columbia, which also captured the Milnes cup. Delegates were present from Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Haverford, and the election of officers resulted as follows: President, G. J. Dwyer, Columbia; vice-president, H. M. Maris, Pennsylvania; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Cadbury, Haverford. Columbia won the championship without sustaining defeat, winning four games and tying one.

I.C.A.A.A. GAMES MOST ATTRACTIVE COLLEGE SPORTS

Were Started in 1876 and Have Been Held Each Year Without Interruption Ever Since.

THIRD CUP NOW UP

Of the intercollegiate championships that are decided each year in which the majority of the larger colleges of the country enter teams, there is none that attracts so much interest as the athletic meet of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America. This association was formed in 1876 at which time the first meet was held, Princeton winning the championship, it being the only time that the New Jersey University has captured the honors. Since that year a meet has been held every spring without interruption.

These games have produced some of the finest athletes that the country has ever seen and the records for its events are very close to the lowest American marks. Such wonderful performers as A. C. Kranzlein, J. W. V. Tewkesbury, J. B. Taylor, G. W. Orchard and Guy Haskins of the University of Pennsylvania, B. J. Wefers of Georgetown University, Wendell Baker, E. J. Wendell, Evan Hollister, J. L. Bremer, Jr., W. A. Schick, Jr., and G. R. Fearing of Harvard; C. H. Sherrill, H. L. Williams, E. J. Clapp, W. O. Hickock, and Richard Sheldon of Yale; J. E. DeWitt of Princeton and a host of others have been developed.

The competition is now being waged for the third championship cup, Harvard having won permanent possession of the first in 1880, and Yale securing the second in 1903. Yale has one victory on the present cup while Cornell has three and Pennsylvania one. The trophy is popularly known as the "Mott Haven Cup" from the fact that the games were originally held at Mott Haven in New York. Of recent years they have alternated between Franklin field in Philadelphia and Soldier's field in Cambridge, and such will probably be the case until some one of the other large colleges secures a field capable of holding such an event.

This year's event will take place on Soldiers Field Cambridge, and Manager J. P. Leland of the Harvard University track team has been doing his utmost to make the meet the most successful one that the association has ever held. Everything possible is being done by him for the accommodation and comfort of the visiting teams.

While the records for these meetings are now about as low as it would seem possible to make them, it is believed that at least one new one will be made at the coming meet. The entries for the field events are not as a rule up to the highest marks attained in former events, although there are one or two men who may possibly establish new marks in these events. It will not be at all surprising to see the present mark for the two dashes equalled, as there are a number of very fast men who will run. The record for the high hurdles is also in danger as it is now 15-3-5 seconds and there are at least two men who should equal or better it. There are at least three men who can better the present pole vault record.

The games will be run on two separate afternoons, the preliminary events coming Friday, May 28, and the finals the next day. A number of new features are to be introduced at this meet for the first time, including a big score board which will be operated by stock exchange men, giving the results of every event as soon as they have been completed.

AN INTERESTING CHESS GAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-Q4	P-K3
3 Kt-Q3	Kt-B3
4 B-K1	B-K2
5 P-K3	Kt-K5
6 B-K2	P-K3
7 B-Q3	Kt-K5
8 P-K1	P-K3
9 B-K2	P-Q3
10 B-K2	P-K2
11 Kt-K2	P-Q4
12 Castles	P-Q4
13 P-Q4	Kt-B3
14 Kt-K3	Q-R4
15 Kt-B4	Q-R4
16 B-K2	Kt-K5
17 Kt-K5	P-K3
18 Q-R5	B-K3
19 Q-K4	P-B5
20 P-Q5	B-K3
21 Q-Q2	P-K4
22 Kt-R5	P-K3
23 P-Q6	K-R3
24 Q-R5	K-R3
25 Kt-B6	K-R3
26 B-K2	K-R3
27 B-K1	K-R3
28 B-R5	K-R3
29 P-R4	K-R2
30 Kt-K4	K-R2
31 Q-K6 (ch)	P-K2
32 B-K4	K-R2
33 Q-K6 (ch)	K-R2
34 Kt-K5	Kt-K1
35 P-R4	Kt-K2
36 P-K3	Kt-K2
37 B-R5 (ch)	Kt-K2
38 P-R5	Kt-K2
39 P-Q6 (ch)	K-R4
40 Q-Q6	K-R4
41 Q-Q6	K-R4
42 Q-Q7	K-R4
43 Q-Q4	B-K2
Resigns	B-K2

LEITER CUP SERIES BEGINS.

The Leiter cup baseball series begins at Harvard this afternoon. These games between picked teams made up of players who do not make the college or class teams have been played for some years and have done much to help develop material for the bigger nines.

ARRANGING FOR BIG MEET

JOSEPH P. LELAND 1909, Manager Harvard T. T. and I. C. A. A.

INTERCOLLEGIATE WINNERS.

Year. Winners. Points.

1876-Princeton..... 25

1877-Columbia..... 25

1878-Columbia..... 25

1879-Columbia..... 25

1880-Harvard..... 25

1881-Harvard..... 25

1882-Harvard..... 25

1883-Harvard..... 25

1884-Harvard..... 25

1885-Harvard..... 25

1886-Harvard..... 25

1887-Yale..... 25

1888-Harvard..... 25

1889-Yale..... 25

1890-Yale..... 25

1891-Harvard..... 25

1892-Harvard..... 25

1893-Harvard..... 25

1894-Yale..... 25

1895-Yale..... 25

1896-Pennsylvania..... 25

1897-Pennsylvania..... 25

1898-Pennsylvania..... 25

1899-Pennsylvania..... 25

1900-Pennsylvania..... 25

1901-Yale..... 25

1902-Yale..... 25

1903-Yale..... 25

1904-Yale..... 25

1905-Cornell..... 25

1906-Cornell..... 25

1907-Cornell..... 25

1908-Cornell..... 25

1909-Cornell..... 25

1910-Cornell..... 25

1911-Cornell..... 25

1912-Cornell..... 25

1913-Cornell..... 25

1914-Cornell..... 25

1915-Cornell..... 25

1916-Cornell..... 25

1917-Cornell..... 25

1918-Cornell..... 25

1919-Cornell..... 25

1920-Cornell..... 25

1921-Cornell..... 25

1922-Cornell..... 25

1923-Cornell..... 25

1924-Cornell..... 25

1925-Cornell..... 25

1926-Cornell..... 25

1927-Cornell..... 25

1928-Cornell..... 25

1929-Cornell..... 25

1930-Cornell..... 25

1931-Cornell..... 25

1932-Cornell..... 25

1933-Cornell..... 25

1934-Cornell..... 25

1935-Cornell..... 25

1936-Cornell..... 25

1937-Cornell..... 25

1938-Cornell..... 25

1939-Cornell..... 25

1940-Cornell..... 25

1941-Cornell..... 25

1942-Cornell..... 25

1943-Cornell..... 25

DEPEW TRAINS GUNS TODAY AGAINST THE FREE TRADE FORCES

New York Senator, in a Scathing Speech, Indorses Sentiment That the Tariff Is a Local Issue.

CITES BRITISH CASE

WASHINGTON.—Saying that of generals who were famous in the civil war, General Winfield Scott Hancock is nearly forgotten, but that his fame is likely to be secure in his phrase, "The tariff is a local issue," Senator Depew of New York, today in a speech in the Senate, indorsed that statement as a vital truth that is breaking party lines.

He passed in eloquent review the early experiences of Great Britain with a protective tariff which built up her woolen and cotton and other manufactured products; charged that the adoption of free trade was mainly responsible for the French revolution, through throwing workmen out of employment, and said that the fight to the end between protection and free trade was now going on in the last citadel of Adam Smith, Richard Cobden and Robert L. Walker—the British Isles.

"It is a contest," he said, "which I believe must result there, as everywhere else, in the triumph of the ideas of Alexander Hamilton."

Britain is grasping slowly, he declared, the economic fact that anything produced in another country and sold within her territory puts out of employment and reduces to public charity exactly the number of men in England who are employed in producing this article in the other country. There are 7,000,000 men unemployed in Great Britain today.

He predicted that if England had a tariff which would equalize the cost of production with Germany, Belgium, France and Holland, including fair wages to her people, she might again become, not the workshop of the world, as she once was, but very much nearer to it than she is today.

Senator Depew declared that Senators Dooliver, Cummins, Nelson and Bristow, in their speeches, had developed a new kind of protection.

"The new school believes in the principle, but opposes its application," he said. "Our southern friends reject the principle of protection, but believe in its application to their own products. I believe if a committee were appointed, composed exclusively of the senators on this bill, that they would have more difficulty in agreeing with one another than it is understood our Democratic members had, when they caucused the measure."

He denied that either pledge of party or the expectation of the people was for a general revision downward, but declared that it was thoroughly understood and assented to by the masses that the tariff policy should be so arranged as to enlarge constantly the area of production and employment within our borders, by imposing a duty which would equalize the cost of production, with due regard to the higher wage of American workmen.

Speaking of the proposition to put oil on the free list, the senator said:

"It is as plain that the Standard Oil Company would be the sole beneficiary, at the expense of the American independent producers, of the free trade in oil between Mexico and the United States."

Referring to Senator Dooliver's speech on the wool schedule, Mr. Depew said:

"A can of dynamite intelligently exploded will get more headlines and editorial comment than all the railroad trains of the country carrying the products of the farmer to the factories and the market. Automatic prosperity is like the air we breathe—unless that air is poisoned it interests nobody."

He then declared that Mr. Dooliver's criticism was more to the manner of administration than to the subject matter of the law.

Depew characterized the \$9-a-ton profit in excess of any legitimate return, charged by Senator Cummins, to have been made by the United States Steel Corporation, to be "preposterous," and asked why, having the power to produce more cheaply, that corporation did not crush its independent rivals. Answering his own question he said that the American business man has good sense. With equal opportunities he feared no rivals. With too great opportunities he feared public opinion and legislation. To crush out the independent, the steel company would have to forego its dividends.

He strongly contended that both the income and inheritance taxes should be left to the states to impose. He also opposed the creation of a tariff commission saying that it would keep alive what the country most deprecates and most fears—a perpetual tariff disturbance.

"Pass some law quickly and adjourn, is what the country wants," he concluded.

MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED.

SWANSEA, Mass.—Representatives of two states, including members of the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, Mass., and the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Society of Providence, have dedicated an historical memorial on the site of the old Bourne Garrison House at Gardner's Neck, Old Swansea.

MAYOR HIBBARD RETURNS.

Mayor Hibbard returned to his desk in city hall today after a vacation of a little less than a week at Harrison, Me.

DRAPER TELLS WHY HE RETURNED VETO ON EIGHT-HOUR BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

not exceeding \$1000 or by imprisonment for six months or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense."

The present law provides that any such person as described in the first part of section 3 above quoted who violates any provision of the act "shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each offense."

This proposed bill increases the penalty from a fine of \$50 for each offense to a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by imprisonment for six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense. This seems to me to be altogether too drastic a penalty for such an offense and one that ought not to be enacted into law.

Section five of the proposed act provides "that at any trial arising under the provisions of this act evidence that laborers, workmen or mechanics have worked or are working over eight hours in any one calendar day shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this act."

This provision seems to me to be absolutely unjust and improper, if not entirely unconstitutional. This would make the defendant in a cause under this act adjudged prima facie guilty before trial, and he would be obliged to prove his innocence rather than compel the complainant to prove him guilty. This to my mind is an unwarrantable change in the common law which would be absolutely unjust to part of our citizens, and could only be defended on the ground that laboring men working for the state or on public works must be protected by law in an entirely different way than other laboring men who happened to be employed on other classes of work. This would, to my mind, be an unwarranted reflection on their independence and standing, and would also be class legislation of the worst kind.

There is one other defect in this bill which I am informed and believe would make it absolutely unconstitutional. It has no saving clause concerning contracts entered into prior to the passage of the act. It is unjust in this respect and unconstitutional.

I further believe that the effect of this law would be to drive much business now done in the commonwealth of Massachusetts to other states and therefore work a great hardship on manufacturers, contractors and laboring men in Massachusetts, as it would deprive the manufacturers and contractors of work which they ought to have and would deprive the men who work for them of an opportunity to get employment on such work. The restrictions of this bill could not be carried out in regard to contractors outside the Commonwealth who are furnishing work for the state, and they would therefore have a great advantage in competitive work.

I do not believe it is wise to handicap our manufacturers and laboring men with unnecessary restrictions of this kind. As I said earlier, it is not a bill to constitute eight hours a day's work for public employees, but it is a bill for putting unnecessary and unwarranted restrictions on business and labor of the commonwealth, and making some men prima facie criminals instead of considering them innocent until they are proven guilty.

(Signed) EBEN S. DRAPER.

Labor Unions Give Their View of Eight-Hour Law

Attorney Frederick W. Mansfield, counsel for the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor, today issued his brief presenting the argument of organized labor why section 5 of the "Eight Hour" bill to which Governor Draper objects in his veto message should not be stricken from the bill. This is the section which provides that the fact that an employee upon public works is working more than eight hours as a day's labor shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the act on the part of the employer.

Mr. Mansfield states that this section was inserted in the bill by recommendation of a public prosecuting officer, who declared it as his opinion that the eight hour law could not be properly enforced unless a provision of this kind were inserted.

As to the charge that it is unconstitutional, he cites Commonwealth vs. Williams (Gray 1), wherein a prosecution for common selling of liquor, delivery in or from any building or place other than a dwelling house, was made prima facie evidence of a sale. The defendant complained that this was unconstitutional, and the supreme court (Merrick, J.) declared it could not find any sufficient reason for declaring this provision unconstitutional and void.

"The ample authority conferred upon the Legislature," it says, "to make and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws and statutes, which it shall judge to be for the good and welfare of the commonwealth, necessarily invests that department of the government with the right of determining conclusively upon the propriety and reasonableness of all provisions which are not in some way repugnant to the constitution. And it possesses to the same extent the power to change, at its pleasure, all existing laws, whether they are in force as part of the common law or by previous enactment. Making out a prima facie case does not change the burden of proof. This is only the result of that amount of evidence which

Honor Pupils of Lynn Classical and English High Schools Are Selected for Graduation Exercises

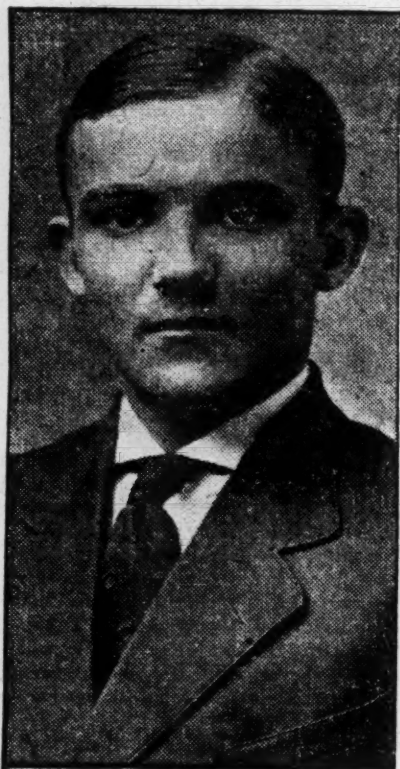
Students Busily Preparing Valedictories, Class Histories, Prophecies and Various Other Papers.

COMES NEXT MONTH

LYNN, Mass.—The pupils of the senior classes of the Lynn English and Classical high schools have chosen their representatives for the graduation exercises, which for the English high will be held in the high school hall, Tuesday evening, June 22. The exercises for the graduates from the Classical high will be held in the high school hall, Friday evening, June 25.

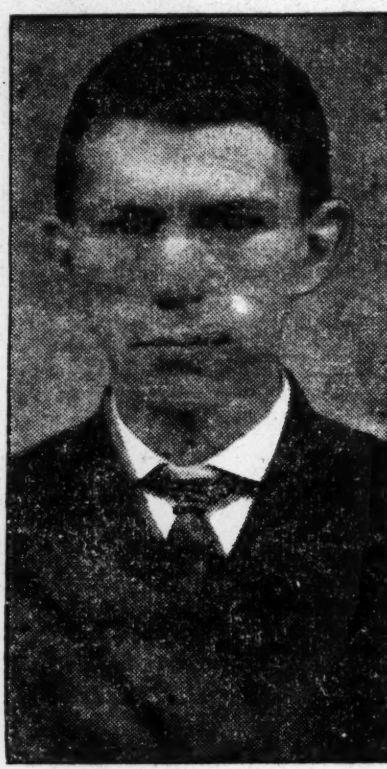
The pupils in the Classical high chosen to fill the honored places are: Miss Catherine Hilliker, presenter of the class gift; Miss Dorothy Russell, class prophet; Edwin Piper, class historian, and Allan McKillop, class valedictorian. The English high honor pupils are: Clarence Foss, valedictorian; Robert Nelson, class historian, and Walter J. Delehanty, class prophet.

Miss Catherine Hilliker entered the college course at the Classical high with the intention of entering Boston Uni-



ROBERT NELSON.

Historian of English High and valedictorian respectively of the Lynn Classical High School senior class this year.



ALLAN McKILLOP.

versity this fall. She graduated from the Lewis grammar school in 1905.

Miss Hilliker received the Peterson scholarship during her first year at the high school.

Miss Dorothy Russell, class prophetess, was graduated from the Cobbett grammar school in 1905 and entered the Classical high the following fall, choosing the college course. She intends to enter Smith College this fall.

Edwin Piper, the class historian for the Classical High, was graduated from the Ingalls Grammar School with the 1905

class. He intends to enter Tufts College this fall.

Allan McKillop, valedictorian, is a graduate of the Tracy School of the 1905 class. He intends to enter Harvard.

The English High valedictorian, Clarence J. Foss, is a graduate of the Burrill School in the class of 1905.

The class historian of the English High, Robert Nelson, is a graduate of the Ingalls Grammar School with the 1905 class.

Walter J. Delehanty, class prophet of the English High, graduated from the Cobbett School in 1905.

MIKADO WELCOMES AMERICAN FLEET AND OFFICERS AT TOKIO

TOKIO.—American Ambassador Thomas J. O'Brien today presented Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commanding the Asiatic squadron of the Pacific fleet, his staff and the captains of the ships composing the squadron, to the Emperor and Empress. Admiral Harber was engaged in conversation with the Emperor for several minutes.

In an interview Admiral Harber said: "I came to Japan entirely on my own initiative and had not thought of any special reception to the squadron, but on my arrival found that preparations had already been made to give us a hearty and enthusiastic welcome, to all of which

my feelings naturally and cordially responded.

"The official entertainments and social receptions tendered to my officers, men and myself by the Japanese have impressed me deeply. The kindly words and sentiments expressed have been so spontaneous that no one present could doubt the depth and sincerity of the cordial relations that have always existed between the two countries. This feeling is now perhaps deeper and stronger than it was before."

Admiral Harber has made an unusually favorable impression on all with whom he has come in contact during the visit of the squadron, and he will leave Japan as one of the most popular American officers ever entertained here.

the defendant and failure to produce it creates a prima facie case against him.

"If evidence is brought into court that a defendant has been causing men to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, why shouldn't it be considered a prima facie case against him?" asks Mr. Mansfield. "What sympathy is he entitled to or what consideration any more than the one who uses short looters or has in his possession the tainted fish or docked horse? When it is considered that House bill 798 was asked for upon the simple ground that the present 'eight hour' law is almost unenforceable, it will be seen that the defendant in such case is entitled to no sympathy and that the law was drafted with a view to make it enforceable and not a subject of ridicule."

As to including in the bill the word "Saturday," Mr. Mansfield says the answer is that there is no instance of any other half-holiday for the workmen except Saturday. As to making the penalty \$1000 fine maximum or six months imprisonment, maximum, Mr. Mansfield says the old penalty was so small as to render the law practically worthless. The judge is given a broad discretion and a defendant is protected by the strength of the judge who tries his case.

BOSTON BRIEFS

The Coburn players of New York will present Percy Mackaye's comedy, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," at the open-air festival on the grounds of Bertram Hall, Cambridge, May 28.

Over 15 machinists reported at the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning to take examinations for chief machinist in the navy. The position is the highest position to which an enlisted man can rise on his merits.

Lieut. Walter Benjamin Tardy, U. S. N., senior engineer officer on board the battleship Vermont, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, will speak this evening before the men's Bible class of the First Methodist church of Somerville on the cruise of the fleet around the world.

Gold plate and solder valued at \$2000 and \$500 in cash were stolen from the premises of Crimmings & McGrath, 138 Boylston street, sometime between 6 o'clock Sunday evening and 9 a. m. today, according to a report made by the firm at police headquarters this forenoon.

About 1000 were present at a special service for young women students in the various higher educational institutions of Boston in Trinity Church Sunday afternoon. The speakers included the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Correll, a missionary to Japan, and the Rev. Samuel S. Drury. A yearly repetition of this special service is now planned.

AMERICAN GYPSIES TAKING UP ROLE OF PROPERTY OWNERS

(Continued from Page One.)

When they are not engaged in attending to the cooking and other simple "house-keeping" duties of the camp they are either making articles to sell or are down in the main part of the town disposing of their wares. The band consists of 14 members.

The camp is located in a hollow just off the boulevard, about half a mile beyond the Chestnut Hill station of the Boston & Worcester electric car line. The site is ideal, being protected on the south and west by low hills, and to the north and east by woods.

A dozen tents, several box wagons, and a hut or two compose the camp. Horses are picketed on the greens, and eight or ten dogs are about the underbrush, and run about the camp fires, picking up stray morsels.

Every day is wash day with the gypsies, apparently, or at any rate the various families choose a wash day to suit themselves. There is always a line of nondescript garments flapping upon a string somewhere among the trees.

Small boys who live in the neighborhood linger upon the outskirts of the camp and gaze wide-eyed upon the gypsies. A few of the more daring venture up the winding road and talk to one of the men, a sort of watch or guard, the boys feel sure.

At one point one of the women is grubbing in the ground for herbs or roots. Another is alternately stirring a soup with a long stick and threatening the hungry dogs that circle about her.

One of the men is examining the hoofs and teeth of one of the horses, much to the resentment of the animal.

Children are playing at their games about the camp.

It is understood that the head of the Chestnut Hill camp is the richest gypsy in the country.

ART SCHOOL AIDED BY BAILEY WILL

The will of Miss Mary A. Bailey filed in the Suffolk probate registry today makes the following bequests: To the Boston Normal Art School such portion of her library as her executor shall deem fit, and one half of her residuary estate for the benefit of indigent and deserving students at the school; one fourth of the remainder of the residuary estate to the Episcopal City Mission for the use of the Sailors' Haven at Charlestown; and the remaining fourth to Ethel Gertrude Bartlett of Arlington as a remembrance of many kindnesses. George H. Bartlett is the sole executor named in the will.

BAPTISTS CHOOSE BALTIMORE.

LOUISVILLE.—Baltimore was chosen as the next meeting place of the Southern Baptist convention at the session today.



Importers and Designers of

Fine Millinery

Offer attractive values in exclusive designs of Trimmed Hats, reflecting the very latest Parisian vogue, together with notable models in original designs, most reasonably priced.

Special values in beautiful Trimmed Hats at 5.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 and up to 35.00.

Genuine Panama Hats

Extensive showing of these popular Summer Hats for women and children in both trimmed and untrimmed. Range of prices, 5.00 to 10.95.

Imported Silk Scarfs for Hat Trimmings

Beautiful Silk Scarfs in Black, White, Pink, Ciel, Old Rose, Reseda, Nile, Catwaba, Cardinal and Navy, two yards long, 27 inches wide, special at 1.65 each.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET, TEMPLE PLACE AND TREMONT STREET

HISTORY OF ALASKAN INDIAN OUTLINED ON HIS TOTEM POLE

Pictorial Signs It Bears Indicate His Tribe and Family and Tell of His Deeds and Character.

WAS HYDA INDIAN

DETROIT—Henry R. Schoolcraft in his "Thirty Years Among the Indian Tribes" writes: "Totem is a word frequently heard in this quarter (Sault de Sainte Marie, Mich.). In tracing its origin it is found to be a corruption of the Indian 'dodim,' signifying family mark, or armorial bearing. The word appears to be a derivative of 'odonah,' a town or village. Hence 'neen dodaim,' my townsman or kindred mark. Affinity of family is thus kept up as in the feudal system, and the institution seems to be of importance to the several bands (Chipewas, Iroquois, etc.). They often appeal to their totem as if it were a surname."

The totem shown herewith is, however, of Alaskan origin, and the picture was recently received by a Denver lady from a sister now living in Sulez, Alaska, who writes:

"A totem tells the history of the life of the man or men for whom it was erected, each sign or character having a great significance to the Indian, who has no written language or means of record other than the signs and characters such as appear upon their totems. For instance, should there be an eagle at the top of the totem it would indicate that the man had belonged to the tribe known as the Eagles, while, as in this case, should an owl appear at the top it would indicate that the man had belonged to the Hyda tribe, each tribe having its own emblem or crest."

"The top of the totem is an owl, indicating the Hyda tribe, while the base is a black fish known to the Indians as 'Sahan.' It denotes strength, so we are led to suppose that this particular Indian was a very strong man. The characters on the wings of the owl and the sides of the 'Sahan' are also taken from Indian mythology."



ALASKA TOTEM POLE.

Owl at top signifies the Hyda Indian tribe, and fish at base a man of strength.

CONDUCTORS VISIT HISTORIC TOWNS

Reception Tonight and Sessions of the Order and Auxiliary This Week—Contest for President.

Delegates and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Order of Railway Conductors will be received this evening at the American House by the Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This will be the last formal social function during the present grand divisions of the conductors' order and its ladies' auxiliary now being held in this city.

Both orders will continue in session daily, in the Ford Building, and although the ladies expect to be able to adjourn by the end of the week, the conductors' grand division, which is discussing important constitutional amendments and legislative matters, will probably sit into next week.

Sunday afternoon the Boston & Maine railroad, through the courtesy of President Lucius Tuttle, placed at the disposal of the visiting members of both orders two special trains to Lexington and Concord. Clarence A. Fickett and Dr. Fred S. Piper of Lexington explained the historical significance of the many points of interest.

The election of grand officers of the O. R. C. will probably be held next Friday. W. T. Brown of Terre Haute, Ind., is an announced candidate against Grand President A. B. Garretson of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANT MORE CASH FOR PLAYSTADS

WALTHAM, Mass.—The park commission will ask for an appropriation of \$700 for the playgrounds, at the aldermanic meeting tonight. This is \$100 in excess of last year's appropriation and will be used for the purpose of engaging an assistant instructor at the bicycle park.

At the playgrounds the instructors devote their time mostly to keeping boys interested in baseball. There are senior and junior playground baseball leagues and the teams from the several playgrounds struggle through the summer for supremacy in their league. That such efforts on the part of the instructors are not misdirected is shown by the increased attendance of boys each year.

RAISING OF SHEEP TO BE FOSTERED

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Sheep men are agitating a campaign of education and the promotion of branch organizations in each of the 96 counties of the state. The president of the Tennessee Sheep Growers' Association has been authorized to name a vice-president for each county. Much of the land in Tennessee which is unsuitable for ordinary farming is admirably adapted for sheep raising.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

NEWTON.

The Newton Y. M. C. A. will hold a debate with the Boston Y. M. C. A. at the association rooms Thursday evening.

Congressman and Mrs. John W. Weeks have sent out cards for a reception on May 31 in honor of Vice Admiral Baron Satoichi Uru, imperial Japanese navy, Baroness Uru and the class of '81, U. S. naval academy of which both the admiral and congressman were graduates.

Mrs. E. J. Cox has been elected director of the Signal Lantern Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The W. C. T. U. will meet this evening with Mrs. C. P. Powell, West Newton at 7.45 o'clock. Mrs. Emma Howland of Acushnet, will speak.

The 13th annual meeting and dinner of the William H. Davis Club will be held in the Eliot church this evening.

The new organization at Newton Center, authorized for the purpose of making improvements on the Newton Center playground and engaging instructors has taken steps towards incorporation and an executive committee has been selected. The officers are William C. Brewer, chairman; William H. Rice, treasurer; Samuel B. Paul, secretary.

WALTHAM.

Representative Frank L. Barnes, chairman of the 1908 Fourth of July celebration committee, has called a meeting of the citizens for next Wednesday evening.

The Waltham Watch Company band will be engaged by the city for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the city charter.

Robert A. Woods of Boston will deliver an address at the meeting of the Golden Rule Brotherhood in the Congregational church this evening.

The Waltham Watch Company announces that it will charge \$6.75 per ton for the 3000 tons of coal it will sell to employees. Whatever profit accrues will be turned into the treasury of the Watch Factory Relief Association.

Charles Kellogg, the naturalist, will give two lectures at Asbury Temple tomorrow afternoon and evening for the benefit of the stereopticon funds of the North grammar and the South grammar schools.

SOMERVILLE.

The operetta, "A Copper Complication," will be repeated this evening in Unitarian Hall under the direction of Miss Bertha Simon. The cast includes Misses Bertha Simon, Minnie F. Scott, Leta Haskell, Louise Craig, M. Tessa Simpson, May Whitney, Jeannie Hogg, Ethel Keach, Margaret Harper, and Mrs. George F. Ashley and Mrs. Frank H. Lord.

The Priscilla Club of the Prospect Hill Congregational Church has engaged the Fairhaven cottage on Lake Boone for a house party.

The Somerville delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs convention which will be held this week are as follows: Heptorean Club, Mrs. Florence MacAlman, Mrs. Katharine Bridges, and Mrs. Katharine L. Dakin; Fortian Club, Miss Mabel J. Smith, Miss Evelyn Dresser, and Powder House Club, Amy T. Rawson, and Miss Annie L. Titus.

LYNN.

The Lynn Realty Company and Lynn Building Trust have elected Bowen Tufts of Boston a trustee.

The summer season at Nahant will be formally opened June 3.

Handball "City of Lynn" is being put in readiness for the muster season by Capt. Frank Holbrook.

An exhibition of the work done at the reading rooms will be held Wednesday.

Superintendent of Buildings H. C. Bayrd has advertised for bids for the erection of a school building on Hood street, West Lynn, to cost \$50,000.

READING.

The Tournee Musical Club has elected the following officers: President, Frederic D. Sperry; vice-president, Warren L. Fletcher; secretary, Alma N. Damon; treasurer, George E. Winchester.

Mrs. Elbridge Smith, president of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, has resigned, and Mrs. Fred Wallace has been chosen as her successor. The other officers elected were: First vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. Conant; second vice-president, Mrs. Valerie Perry; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Mary Clapp.

Priscilla Chapter, No. 52, Order of the Eastern Star, will observe its 12th anniversary next Wednesday evening.

TAUNTON.

The Taunton fire department will hold a firemen's carnival week next July for the benefit of the relief fund.

The Taunton Yacht Club has opened its season with a cruise down the Taunton river.

The Taunton Epworth League celebrated anniversary Sunday in the Central M. E. Church.

Mrs. M. Winifred Briggs has been chosen leader of Lydia Cobb chapter, D. A. R. of this city.

LAWRENCE.

The Lawrence Granite Company, with a bid of 44 cents per linear foot for edgestones and 48 cents for flagging has been awarded the contract for edgestones and flagging by the committee on streets.

The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the organization of the Epworth League was observed Sunday night at the Parker Street M. E. Church in South Lawrence.

At a conference between Mayor White, City Treasurer Hamel and City Clerk Corcoran it was decided to award the contract to make the bonds of the \$130,000 paving loan to the City Trust Company of Boston.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. C. H. Day of the First Baptist Church, Watertown, preached at the Immanuel Baptist Church Sunday in exchange with the Rev. A. H. Gordon, the pastor.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the ninth grade pupils of the public schools will hold the annual May festival in Sanders Theater.

Cambridge Odd Fellows assembled Sunday at the rooms of Mt. Sinai lodge and at 3 o'clock attended a memorial service for former members at Epworth M. E. Church.

The Middlesex county convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Westford on Wednesday, May 20. A meeting of the First Cambridge W. C. T. U. has been called for this afternoon in the Central Square Baptist Church to prepare for the county meeting and transact its own business.

The Epworth leagues of Cambridge participated in a union service at Grace M. E. Church Sunday evening. The Rev. Ralph T. Flewelling delivered the sermon on "The Top of the Ladder." The Epworth M. E. Church closed that evening to permit its members to attend the union services.

BROOKLINE.

The following from the committee in charge of the Chestnut Hill Horse Show on May 31: Messrs. Herbert Jacques, Andrew Adie, Henry Bliss, William Allen, Francis Lee, A. Winsor Weld, Richard Saltonstall, Edwin Webster, Samuel D. Parker, William Seabury, Arthur Stedman, Dr. Samuel Hopkins and Francis Peabody.

These officers have been elected by the Portia Club: President, Miss Mary E. A. MacAleer; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary Hyde; second vice-president, Mrs. Katie Whittier; treasurer, Miss R. M. Levine; secretary, Miss Sarah A. Richardson.

MEDFORD.

The High School girls' gymnastic classes will give their annual exhibition at Lawrence Light Guard Armory Friday afternoon.

Foresters' Hall has been leased to Hiawatha Tribe, No. 34, I. O. R. M., and will be called Redmen's Hall.

Beginning tomorrow night the last mail to leave West Medford will be at 10 o'clock.

Toppan Boat Manufacturing Company breaks ground this week for the construction of a large building on Riverside avenue.

DR. JORDAN BUSY ON FISHERY PACT

Stanford University President Soon to Consult With President Taft on Canadian Water Relations.

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University and the United States commissioner on international fisheries, will confer with President Taft soon at Washington concerning the fisheries commission. A few days later he will join E. E. Prince, the Canadian commissioner, at the Great Lakes, to settle any points of dispute in the recently completed code of fishery laws before the statutes are submitted to be read before Congress.

Prof. E. E. Prince held a conference with Dr. Jordan in April, concerning the proposed code. Each commissioner had drawn up a separate list of statutes based upon investigations made last fall, and a practical code was decided upon and submitted to the Canadian University for inspection.

Dr. Jordan will now take the new enactment, signed by himself and Professor Prince, to President Taft for his approval. If ratified by Congress, it will control the taking of all fish in waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.

LARGEST INLAND DOCK AT MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—What will be the largest government dry-dock and slipways on inland waterways of the United States is being erected at West Memphis, Ark. This dock, which will be just across the river from here, has long been needed by the river control and lighthouse departments on this part of the Mississippi, for Memphis is the headquarters of an enormous government fleet of large and small steam craft, dredge-boats, snag-boats, quarter-boats, the lighthouse tender and hundreds of flats and barges.

Capt. H. Hilliard, U. S. A. engineering corps, is looking after the construction for the government, while the immediate work is in charge of W. R. Butterfield, representing the H. L. Crandall & Sons Co., contractors, of Boston.

BOSTON CHARTER REPORT DELAYED

An extension of time will be asked in the Legislature tomorrow when the report of the committee on metropolitan affairs is due on the Boston city charter, and it is unlikely that any report will be received this week.

The committee on ways and means now has under consideration the bill to increase the salaries of the members of the civil service commission from \$1500 to \$4500.

The railroad holding company bill will be taken up by the committee on railroads Tuesday and there may be a public hearing on the subject.

BOSTON CONTRACTOR PUTTING BIG DAM INTO THE CONTOOCCOOK

Goodell Company of Antrim to Have Fine Electric Plant on River—Steel Penstock Sixteen Hundred Feet Long and Seven Feet in Diameter to Carry Water.



VIEW ON CONTOOCCOOK RIVER, NEAR ANTRIM, N. H.

ANTRIM, N. H.—What will be the largest improved water privilege on the Contoocook river is now being rapidly pushed forward by the Goodell Manufacturing Company of Antrim at its property on the North Branch river. This immense undertaking is under the charge of a Boston contractor, who, with a large force of workmen, is now constructing a coffer dam preparatory to the laying of the foundations of the permanent dam, which will be built of reinforced concrete, and over 80 tons of cement will be used in its construction.

A steel penstock 1600 feet in length with a diameter of 7 feet two thirds of the distance, and 6 1/2 feet the remainder, will carry the huge volume of water to the pair of horizontal water wheels capable of giving 800 horsepower under the 80-foot head of water.

At the power house near the falls, a

500 k. w. dynamo will be installed and a four-mile pole-line will carry the power from the three-phase dynamo to the main factory of the Goodell plant at Antrim village. The poles and wire have already been installed and huge steam drills are tearing out the bed-rock of the river for the foundation of the proposed dam.

This is the second electric plant that has been built by the Goodell Company, the other being at Bennington, where power is obtained from Lake George, and brought by wire to the Antrim cutting factories.

The president of the company is the Hon. David H. Goodell, at the head of the state Anti-Saloon League and former Governor of New Hampshire. His younger son, Richard C. Goodell, is first vice-president of the company and is a colonel on the staff of Gov. Henry B. Quincy.

FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TO BE CELEBRATED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—This city is bustling with activity today in preparation for May 18, 19 and 20, and from every indication the largest crowd this city has ever seen will be in attendance. Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of 100,000 people, and it is likely that the number of visitors will exceed this number. The occasion will be a three-day celebration commemorating the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and which was the first demonstration of its kind to take place among the American colonies, preceding the Philadelphia declaration by one year.

Thousands of electric lights have been placed until the principal streets for many blocks are a network of varicolored brilliance. Dozens of miniature monuments have been erected along the principal thoroughfares bearing the inscription "May 20, 1775," and towering arches, covered with thousands of incandescent lights, have been placed at equal distances from the center of the city on the four main streets.

President and Mrs. Taft will be the guests of honor, and because of the presence of the President at the celebration the Court of Honor will be the most notable in the city's history.

A mammoth reviewing stand, capable of seating several thousand people, has been erected, and is now being decorated. Practically every business house in the city will have the front fairly covered with flags, bunting and electric lights.

As an escort to the President during his stay in Charlotte there will be ordered troop E of the 11th United States cavalry, a battalion of the 17th infantry and the 17th infantry band. The military division will comprise one battalion of United States regulars, one troop of United States cavalry, regiments of national guards of both North and South Carolina and one battalion of light artillery.

The industrial division will include at least 50 floats, representing the most important industries in Charlotte and the neighboring towns. The floral division will include about 30 floats decorated in flowers, and will carry a number of ladies dressed in colonial costumes. The colonial division will consist of 25 floats, each representing a different county in the state and bearing four representative men and their wives from each county.

MONUMENT CAST BY RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The imposing bronze monument which is to be erected at Newberne, N. C. in honor of the federal soldiers who fell in North Carolina was cast today at the Gorham Manufacturing Company's plant, in the presence of Governor Pothier, other state officials and members of the state commission appointed by the Legislature to secure and erect the monument.

The shaft, which represents a Rhode Island soldier, will be dedicated by this state with suitable exercises in October.

GRANGE ACTIVITY AROUND LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—Grange meetings are yet in evidence. The next meeting of the Westford Grange will be held May 20. Charles Gardner, state lecturer, will deliver an address.

The Westford Grange ladies' degree staff will go to Concord Grange meeting on June 1, and are rehearsing for their work there.

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO TEST WIRELESS NEAR BRANT ROCK

Army and Navy Experts Will Conduct Experiments to Secure Powerful Apparatus for Washington Tower.

WASHINGTON—Both the navy and army will be represented at a series of experiments to begin about June 15 at Brant Rock, Mass., where a high-powered wireless station has been erected by a concern which is endeavoring to secure the work of building and equipping a 600-foot tower in Washington with high-powered wireless instruments and furnishing two sets of combined telephone and telegraphic apparatus for ships.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer of the army, and several officers of that corps will be present in the interest of the army, and Lieut. Commander Cleland Davis and Lieut. Commander Sweet of the bureau of equipment of the navy will represent the naval service.

The series of experiments to be carried on will include both wireless telephone and telegraph. The specifications set forth by the navy department include a wireless telegraph tower apparatus with a 3000-mile radius, capable of working in all kinds of weather and under all kinds of conditions, with absolute secrecy and impregnable against interference. The ship telegraph apparatus must be capable of sending 1000 miles and receiving 3000 miles with telephone apparatus for sending and receiving 200 miles.

Experts of the United States navy are bending every effort toward perfecting wireless equipment, both telephone and telegraph, for use by the vessels of the navy and the naval shore stations. The military authorities also are carefully investigating this subject through the signal corps.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN.
SPOKANE, Wash.—A Great Northern passenger train has been held up by six bandits, who rifled the mail car of an unknown amount. The engine and car were cut off and then sent back wild into the train. There were 12 casualties.

ATMOSPHERE

Flying Machines and Talking Machines

are the most wonderful inventions of the present generation, but the

YORK Professional B flat CORNET

can be blown the way you want it blown BETTER than any other Wind Instrument in the world.

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Points of merit:

- It has no Set Pieces or Crooks.
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- It has extra Valve Slides, consequently can be used in either High or Low Pitch, and is in Tune with itself at all times.
- Its Valve Action is the acme of perfection.

PRICES

No. 4 in Brass with engraved bell complete with Plush lined case	\$50.00
No. 5 Silver Plated, sand "blast," velvet finish with Plush lined case	\$60.00
No. 6 Silver Plated, burnished gold bell engraved with Plush lined case	\$70.00
No. 7 Gold Plated, thruout, finely engraved with Plush lined case	\$95.00

WE WILL SEND any one of these numbers, with the privilege of 10 days' TRIAL, to any address, upon receipt of the price, GUARANTEEING to REFUND the money if the CORNET, after a careful TEST, is not pronounced the finest and easiest CORNET to BLOW in existence.

YORK B flat TRUMPETS have displaced all other TRUMPETS wherever they have been tested.

The YORK FACTORY produces the most complete and perfect line of the finest qualities of BAND INSTRUMENTS from an E flat Cornet to a Monster BB flat Bass.

A complete CATALOG of the YORK BAND INSTRUMENTS mailed FREE for the asking.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SOLE EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES

MCLELLAN VEToes BILL.

NEW YORK—Mayor McClellan of New York has vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature granting the New York Central railroad a perpetual franchise for certain tracks at Eleventh avenue.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

DRESS WITH PLAID SKIRT.

The dress which is all in one and which closes at the front is one much in demand for the younger girls. It can be slipped on and off with perfect ease, no help is required for its adjustment and it is pretty, too. This one combines a simple tucked blouse with a straight plaid skirt. The neck is finished with the fashionable Dutch collar and the sleeves can be either long or short. White linen is illustrated and collar and cuffs are of rose color but the simpler gingham, percale and the like are quite as appropriate as linen and linc.

Material required for 12-year size is 7½ yards 24, 5¼ yards 32 or 4¾ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

The pattern (6331) may be had in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West 27th St., New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SOME ODD RECIPES.

STUFFED ONIONS.

Scoop out the center of good-sized Spanish onions and boil them 10 minutes. Mix together 1 cup of cold boiled fowl chopped fine, ½ cup of soft butter, salt, paprika, and a little parsley. Fill the onions and bake until tender, covered with a cup of stock. When done cover with buttered crumbs, brown and serve with white sauce.

MACARONI WITH HAM.

Boil the macaroni in salted water, drain and pour cold water over it. Place in a shallow baking dish, sprinkle with a cup of minced ham seasoned with a little mustard, and cover with a sauce made by cooking a tablespoon of flour in one of hot butter, adding gradually a cup of hot milk. Salt to taste, and just before taking from the fire beat in a raw egg. Sprinkle over this half a cup of fine cracker crumbs, moistened in melted butter. Brown in the oven and serve at once.

SCONSET LOBSTER.

Into the chafing dish put plenty of butter. When melted add lobster picked up not too fine. As it beats squeeze over it the juice of a lemon or two. Add cayenne, a little salt if necessary, and serve on crackers or toast.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

The Crawford-Plummer Company is holding its 33d anniversary sale. The sale includes a large line of handsome tailor-made suits, fashioned after the latest imported models; there are offered at \$25 and \$33, which is a great reduction, as these suits were formerly marked \$35, \$40 and \$50. At this sale the shopper will find a great variety of choice coats for women, in cloth of gold, shantung, black chiffon taffeta and ottoman silk.

The Magee ranges are known the world over and have long stood as a standard of excellence. In the Magee range with gas combination the housekeeper will find a construction which will give great satisfaction and prove an economic factor in the problem of domesticity. If interested in ranges write the Magee Furnace Company at 38 Union street.

The Jordan Marsh Company's annual May sale of hosiery and underwear is now in progress, at which there are to be found unquestionably great bargains in these standard articles, for which there is constant demand. The millinery department of this big concern was never more attractive than this year and includes many very stylish models. In this department they are showing a line of genuine Leghorn hats, with the stamp of Italy upon them, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25. In the glass department one will find numberless beautiful glass novelties on which there has been a mark-down of nearly one half on the original price. Today a special sale of women's cotton waists is being held. This sale includes a regular \$1.50 pure linen waist for \$1 and other notable bargains.

Special values in beautiful trimmed hats at \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50 and up to \$35 will be found in the millinery department of the Shepard Norwell Company; also a very smart line of genuine Panama hats for women and children, both trimmed and untrimmed. For \$1.60 one can obtain in their millinery department a rich silk scarf in black, white, pink, ciel, old rose or blue. These are refined and always useful and this sale is attracting much attention. A visit to the millinery department of the Shepard Norwell Company will reveal one of the most artistic lines of millinery ever displayed in this city. Many of the new models follow closely, and in fact are reproductions of the latest Paris designs and are identical with the fashions mentioned in the recent letter of Mme. Murielle Loeb, on "Millinery as the Parisians have it." A novelty of this year's style will be found in the use of colored furlards, to match the shade of the gown, as adornment for the hat. This silk, and other materials similar to the foulard, is effectively used in large bows and rosettes. In this department one will find many striking lace hats, which are gaining much popularity in the French capital. Tinsel cloth is decidedly in vogue this year, and the Shepard Norwell Company is showing many attractive

A CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.

The long-waisted French dress is very generally becoming to the little girls, and this one is charmingly simple. It is adapted to all the pretty laws, batistes, dimities and the like, and it can be left plain, as in this instance, or finished with trimming worked upon the yoke, belt and sleeve bands. Sturdy French percale with a simple stitched finish and frills of white lawn in the neck and sleeves are illustrated, but were cross. Child's French Dress barred muslin utilized, with bands of lace or embroidery as trimming, it would be completely transformed. The front of the body portion is tucked to give a yoke effect and the straight skirt is gathered at its upper edge.

Material required for 6-year size is 4 yards 24, 3 yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern (No. 6329) may be had in sizes for girls from 4 to 8 years of age. Address as under No. 6331.

creations in the silver and gold designs in millinery.

The Union Metal Manufacturing Company of Canton, O., are manufacturers of union metal columns. These are produced in dignified designs, and for building purposes last much longer than wood and cost no more. Write the company for estimates and costs.

The appearance of a well-dressed man depends more perhaps on the choice of a hat than any other article of dress, and the shopper who wishes to make no mistake in selecting the summer straw will do well to visit Richardson's at 388 Washington street, where he will find a large assortment of the celebrated Knox hats in all shapes. This firm is showing a full line of substantial business suits in gray and blue serge.

The housekeeper who has never tried the California canned fruits which are put up by the California Canneries Company does not realize what she has missed. Ask your grocer for the "Bear" brand of these delicious fruits.

The Shepard Norwell Company in their department of interior decoration are showing an exceptionally attractive line of imported and domestic cretonnes and linens both in the 31 and 50 inch widths. Another interesting exhibition is their large assortment of English, French and Holland table covers, bedspreads, curtains and cushion covers. In summer floor coverings this firm makes a specialty of the popular Chinese and Japanese matings.

Hoskins, the engraver, of 354 Broadway, New York, is prepared to do artistic work in all kinds of engraving, wedding invitations, cards, etc., at greatly reduced rates. If you are contemplating ordering work of this kind write him for samples of his work.

Walter M. Hatch & Company of 43-45 Summer street are showing their customers a choice line of Chinese shantungs, grass linen and black and white silks. The china department of this store contains many beautiful things including one of the largest collections of imported Canton in the city.

The Antique Store at 390 Boylston street owing to a change of management has announced their intention of selling all their stock at one-half price and less. One piece of genuine colonial furniture gives an air of refinement to a room that nothing else can. Any one interested in old china, pewter and glass will find this store a fascinating place to visit.

A special sale of spring and summer millinery of a high and thoroughly artistic grade is announced by A. Marie Gehlen in her parlors in suite 501, at number 45 West 34th street, New York. Mlle. Gehlen also conducts an establishment in Paris.

BRYAN SAYS LAST RACE WAS CLOSE

COLUMBUS, O.—William Jennings Bryan spoke here on "Watchman, What of the Night?" before the Jefferson club. Governor Harmon was one of the speakers.

"The presidency," said Mr. Bryan, "is the greatest office to which a man could aspire," but he preferred defeat rather than "election at the hands of the forces which supported Taft."

"The Republican national committee spent \$1,600,000 as against \$600,000 by the Democrats," he continued. In some states the proportion of newspapers favoring the Republican candidate was six to one, and the federal officeholders and all the trusts and bankers were against him; yet, said Mr. Bryan, a "change of 75,000 votes would have given us the electoral college."

WILL NOT ADMIT HIM INTO PARTY

LONDON.—The Nationalist members of the House of Commons have adopted a resolution proposed by John E. Redmond declining to admit Maurice Healy to membership in the party. Maurice Healy is a brother of Timothy Healy. He defeated the official candidate in the by-election for a member of Parliament from Cork, held on May 1.

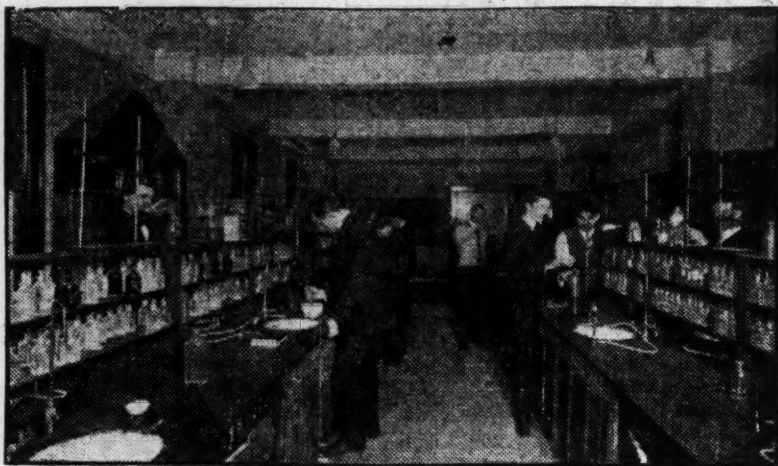
Detroit Completes One of the Finest Young Men's Christian Association Buildings in the Country

Costing Three-Quarters of a Million Dollars Its Equipment Includes the Very Latest Improved Ideas.

"GYM" IS COMPLETE

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Young Men's Christian Association is now in possession of a magnificent property valued at \$750,000, the first association building to be dedicated in 1909, and in its equipment for its definite work, the most complete in the world.

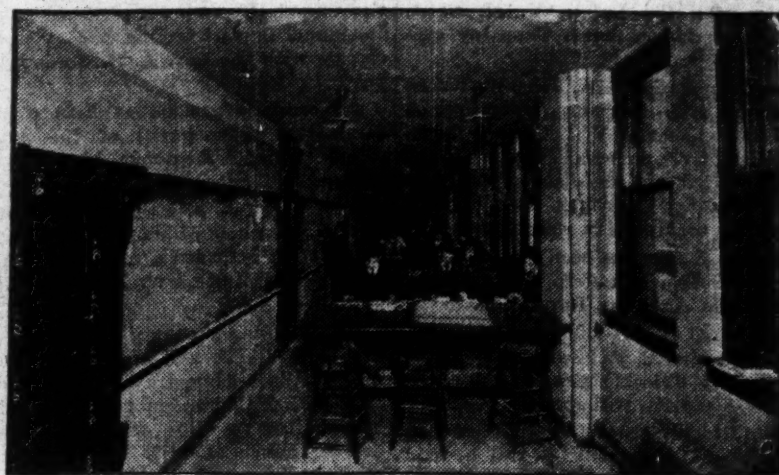
The pressing need of a new building had been felt for many years by the



more enthusiastic officers, secretaries and members of the association, but it was not until the first of April, 1906, that active work began.

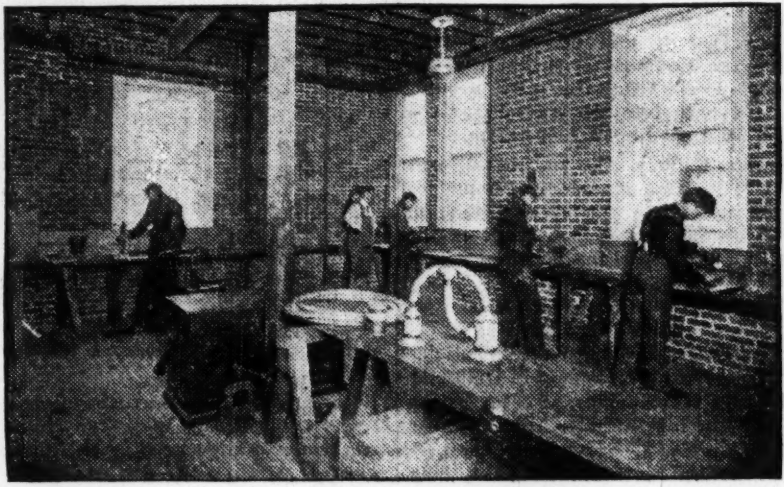
The building has 10 stories, including the basement, the ground space being 210 feet long and 120 feet wide. The roof is of concrete and so constructed that it may be used as a roof garden in the summer time, or for the Sunday afternoon meetings for men. Large tanks provide water which can be forced through all parts of the building in case of fire. A system of huge ventilating fans keep fresh currents of air passing through the building at all times. The ninth floor is occupied by the restaurant.

The fourth and fifth rooms are to be occupied by the Detroit Technical Institute. Here one finds a modern print shop equipped with latest machinery, the printing for the various departments being done by students of the institute, a complete laboratory for chemical and



pharmaceutical instruction, a civil service department where young men prepare themselves for entrance to the railway mail service, clerks or carriers in local offices, customs service, etc., a commercial department with instruction in the lower branches such as arithmetic, spelling, punctuation and abbreviation if needed and a draughting department for architectural drawing and design. A large employment department for Y. M. C. A. members and others is one of the successful features of the association.

The main gymnasium is pronounced by experts to be one of the finest in existence. It is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide and 28 feet from floor to girders. The running track has 40 laps to the mile, is 10 feet wide permitting of actual competition and has a covering of prepared cork. The equipment is complete.



DETROIT'S NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. The top picture shows drawing class in the technical school; the middle one is the chemical laboratory, and the cut at the bottom the plumbing shop.

In the Realms of Music

MISS CRAFT'S RECITAL.

A RECITAL was given in Jordan Hall Saturday night by Miss Marcella Craft, soprano, assisted by Mme. Mabelle Hagenow-Furbush, pianist; Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, pianist; Albert F. Conant, organist and accompanist and Miss Anne Abbott violinist. The program:

Organ, Toccata, in G, Dubois; aria from "Traviata," "Ah, fors' e lui," Verdi; ballade, A flat, Chopin; songs, "Song of Love," "Wouldn't that be queer?" "The Year at the Spring," Beach; aria from "Magic Flute," "Ah ich fuhl's," Mozart; "Lorelei," Liszt; rhapsodie No. 12, Liszt; prayer and aria from "Der Freischutz," Weber; "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod (with piano, violin and organ).

This was Miss Craft's first appearance in Boston since her return from Europe, where she has sung in opera, and in spite of the waning season the hall was comfortably filled, and a most flattering reception given the singer. Unlike the general run of prima donnas, Miss Craft associated competent artists with her and made no attempt to monopolize the program. She was generous in sharing applause.

Miss Craft's opera experience is evidently not on paper, as in the case of many European "appearances." She has the stamp of practicality upon her work. It shows knowledge of how singing in opera differs from concert work, much as a miniature differs from a landscape—in largeness of style, breadth of coloring, sharpness of contrast.

Upon the concert platform the opera singer is apt to suffer from lack of the freedom of gesture and facial expression to which she is accustomed. Miss Craft boldly threw tradition aside and acted her songs rather than stilted. This takes courage and, whether justified or not, it received the approval of the audience, and gave a hint of the pleasure it would be to hear this singer in opera. Like Miss Farrar she has gifts of acting—unusual power of impersonation, a thorough knowledge of pose and facial expression and a personality of rare sweetness. She was very successful in "Lorelei" and in "The Year at the Spring" she rose to great heights of fervor.

The excellent technique and delicate beauty of Mme. Hagenow-Furbush's playing have been reviewed previously in these columns. Her touch was not heavy enough for the Bach-Gounod number wherein the piano part of this metamorphosed prelude is most important. Unheard the bottom drops out, Bach disappears and naught is left but some ingenious notes, a name and a hyphen.

Mr. Conant played the toccata in a discreet tempo and with skillful use of stops, and Mrs. Beach played the accompaniments of her own compositions with splendid poise and artistry.

At the New England Conservatory of Music next Friday evening at 8 o'clock,

will be given a concert by advanced students of Joseph Adamowski's ensemble classes. The following will appear:

Pianoforte—Miss Pansy L. Andrus, Miss Elizabeth M. Haire, Herbert C. Seiler, Miss Marian L. Tufts, Miss Amy L. Ward.

Violin—Miss Carrie L. Aiton, Miss Josephine Durrell, Miss Marion H. Stickney, Miss Antoinette Van Cleve, Maurice Warner.

Violoncello—Miss Mildred A. Ridley, Miss Virginia T. Stickney; viola—Sigrid Fredrickson; oboe—Laurence Whitcomb.

Herr Backhaus, the celebrated pianist, has just concluded a highly successful concert tour on the continent. During February and March he played in 40 important towns, including Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Stuttgart, Munich, Budapest and Vienna. His large and appreciative audiences included many members of continental royal families, says the London Daily Graphic.

Herr Backhaus will arrive shortly at the Midland Hotel from Stuttgart, where he played at a court concert before the King and Queen of Wurtemberg. Their majesties after the concert expressed their highest gratification at his great artistic abilities, the King remarking that he had never heard any pianist play so wonderfully since Rubinstein.

Madame Jane Noria, who sang here as a member of the San Carlo company, will take the place of Madame Marie Rappold at the Metropolitan next season, Madame Rappold going to Milan to sing at La Scala.

Mme. Tetravini in "Lucia" delighted the London reviewers. The Times said that she was ideal in the great number and "it is impossible to conceive how she does it; her tones are flawless."

Ellison Van Hoose, an American tenor, well known in Boston, has been singing throughout Scandinavia.

When Mozart's "Magic Flute" was revived recently in Leipzig two basses, which are indicated in the score, were used. These instruments are usually replaced with clarinets.

Members of the faculty of the Fox-Buonamici school of pianoforte playing, Miss Laura M. Webster, Miss Mary V. Pratt, Miss Alice McDowell, Miss M. Rose Rochette and George F. Hamer, will give a concert in Steinert Hall Thursday evening.

ACTRESS BUYS PROPERTY.

SOUTH BEN., Ind.—Among recent real estate transactions in South Bend is the purchase by Miss Rose Melville, the actress of "Sis Hopkins" fame, of the east portion of the large Jefferson building for \$85,500.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.		
Sun rises	4:32	
Sun sets	6:26	
High tide	8:54	
Low tide	1:10	
New moon	May 19	
Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.		
EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from New York.		
*Lutetia, for Liverpool, via Queens-town	May 19	
*Tentonic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, via	May 19	
Lutetia, for Mediterranean ports.	May 19	
La Savoie, for Havre.	May 20	
Carpathia, for Antwerp, via Verona, for Mediterranean ports, via Philadelphia, via	May 20	
Cleveland, for Liverpool, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.	May 22	
*Carmania, for Liverpool, via Queens-town	May 22	
*New York, for Southampton.	May 22	
*Lapland, for Antwerp, via Dover.	May 22	
*Baltic, for Liverpool, via Queens-town	May 22	
Furness, for Glasgow, via Londonderry	May 22	
Koenig Luise, for Mediterranean ports	May 22	
Saxonia, for Mediterranean ports.	May 22	
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	May 22	
*Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, via	May 25	
Queens-town	May 26	
President Grant, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, via	May 26	
*Atlantic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.	May 27	
*Prinzess Alice, for Copenhagen and the Bretagne, for Havre.	May 27	
Oscar II, for Copenhagen and Bulgaria, for Mediterranean ports	May 27	
Royal Mail, for Liverpool, via	May 27	
Aralic, for Liverpool.	May 27	
*Caledonia, for Glasgow, via Vanderland, for Antwerp.	May 29	
Valedonia, for Glasgow, via Londonderry	May 29	
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	May 29	
Duca di Genova, for Mediterranean ports	May 29	
Sailings from Boston.		
Saxonia, for Liverpool, via Q'own	May 18	
Georgian, for Liverpool, via	May 19	
Memphis, for Antwerp, via	May 21	
Philadelphia, for Antwerp, via	May 21	
*Romantic, for Mediterranean ports	May 22	
Chelonia, for Manchester, via	May 22	
Saxonia, for Liverpool, via	May 22	
Bohemian, for Liverpool, via	May 25	
Nimidian, for Glasgow, via	May 25	
Anglian, for London, via	May 28	
Cymric, for Liverpool, via Q'own	May 28	
Sailings from Philadelphia.		
*Haverford, for Liverpool, via	May 22	
Memphis, for Antwerp, via	May 28	
Sailings from Montreal.		
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, via Quebec	May 21	
Pompton, for Montreal, via	May 22	
Ottawa, for Liverpool, via	May 29	
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, via Quebec	May 29	
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from Liverpool.		
Merion, for Philadelphia.	May 19	
Vancouver, for Montreal, via Celtic, for New York	May 21	
Empress of Ireland, for Montreal and Quebec	May 21	
Sylvania, for Boston.	May 25	
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool and Quebec	May 26	
Canada, for Montreal.	May 27	
Celtic, for New York.	May 28	
Sailings from Southampton.		
Majestic, for New York.	May 19	
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for New York	May 19	
Deutschland, for New York, via Philadelphia, for New York.	May 21	
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	May 22	
Oceanic, for New York.	May 26	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	May 26	
President Lincoln, for New York.	May 24	
Sailings from Glasgow.		
California, for New York, via Londonderry	May 22	
Laurentian, for Boston, via Columbia, for Glasgow, via Londonderry	May 22	
Sailings from Bremen.		
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for New York	May 19	
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	May 19	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	May 22	
Sailings from Hamburg.		
Deutschland, for New York	May 20	
President Lincoln, for New York	May 20	
Cincinnati, for New York, via Philadelphia, for New York.	May 20	
Sailings from Cherbourg.		
Majestic, for New York, via Q'own	May 19	
York	May 19	
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for New York	May 19	
Philadelphia, for New York, via	May 21	
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	May 21	
Oceanic, for New York, via	May 21	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	May 21	
Cincinnati, for New York, via	May 21	
St. Paul, for New York, via	May 21	
Sailings from Boulogne sur Mer.		
President Lincoln, for New York	May 21	
Sailings from Havre.		
La Lorraine, for New York	May 22	
La Provence, for New York, via Antwerp.	May 22	
Sailings from Antwerp.		
Marquette, for Boston	May 20	
Zeeland, for New York, via Dover	May 20	
Kronland, for New York, via Dover	May 20	
Sailings from Rotterdam.		
New Amsterdam, for New York.	May 22	
Potsdam, for New York.	May 22	
Sailings from Copenhagen.		
United States, for New York, via	May 20	
C. F. Tietgen, for New York.	May 27	
Sailings from Flume.		
Utonia, for New York	May 21	
Sailings from Genoa.		
Moltke, for New York	May 21	
Europa, for New York	May 21	
Koenig Albert, for New York	May 21	
Ancona, for New York, via Philadelphia	May 21	
Sailings from Palermo.		
Nord America, for New York	May 24	
Utonia, for New York	May 25	
Sailings from Naples.		
Campania, for New York.	May 20	
Neckar, for New York.	May 20	
Moltke, for New York	May 22	
Caupia, for Boston	May 22	
Europa, for New York	May 26	
Ancona, for New York, via Philadelphia	May 26	
Sailings from Gibraltar.		
Neckar, for New York	May 23	
Schedule of Transpacific Sailings.		
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from San Francisco.		
*Korea, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila	May 21	
Sailings from Vancouver.		
Marami, for Australasian ports, via Honolulu	May 21	
Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.		
*Tenyo Maru, for China and Japan, via Manila	May 20	
Marama, for Australasian ports, via Honolulu	May 20	
EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from Hong Kong.		
Empress of India, for Vancouver, via Chinese ports and Japan	May 22	
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco, via Chinese ports, Japan and Honolulu	May 22	
Sailings from Yokohama.		
Monteleone, for Vancouver, via China, for San Francisco, via Honolulu	May 21	
Maurice, for San Francisco, via Honolulu	May 22	
Sailings from San Francisco.		
*U. S. mail steamers.	May 23	

TURK TROOPS SAVE AMERICAN MISSIONS FROM HADJIN MOBS

LONDON—Turkish troops from Constantinople have at last relieved the Armenian defenders of Hadjin, according to a delayed message that reached here today. The despatch pays the highest tribute to the bravery and loyalty of the Armenians, who are credited not only with saving the American mission from the ravages of the Moslem mobs, but of practically protecting the entire town.

The American missionaries at Hadjin are: Miss Rose Lambert, Miss Ada Tachumi of Cleveland, O., and Anna and Darindin Bowman of Michigan.

A prominent official of the British foreign office declared today that M. Constans, the French ambassador to Turkey, had not resigned, as at first reported, but had been recalled for an alleged attempt to use his diplomatic post to further his financial interests.

Proof has been found, it is said, that M. Constans was a partner of Said Pasha, son of the former grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, in an arrangement whereby they were to get a large sum for the grant of rich Turkish concessions to a foreign company. The Young Turks recently issued a circular accusing Said Pasha and inferentially naming M. Constans as a beneficiary of the proposed scheme.

M. Constans demanded an apology, which was reluctantly granted, but it is now declared by the foreign office that the French government has become convinced that M. Constans was involved and ordered his recall.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Mahmoud Cheftak Pasha, commander of the Young

General Cheftak Pasha, Turks' Military Genius, Is a Thin Arab of Bagdad

GENERAL CHEFTEK, the famous military chief of the Young Turks, is a tall, wide-shouldered, thin Arab of Bagdad, with some Georgian blood. He is a man of extreme composure, only his eyes shine like those of an enthusiast.

Rauf Bey, one of the three who represented the Young Turks committee in the navy, says of him: "He is so still, so tranquil, so silent; but what a man he is! What energy! What intellect! What disinterested motives! To him the cause is everything; he thinks nothing of himself."

Turks and the man who planned and carried out execution of the campaign against the occupation of Constantinople, has said in an interview: "We desire very much to have the good will, sympathy and moral support of the Americans in the present movement toward better government."

He is doing his utmost toward checking the spreading notion that he is virtually dictator and that he and Parliament are near to a rupture. Speaking on this subject Gen. Cheftak said:

"The army is merely an instrument of civil power. The army, and I as an officer in it, derive our authority to establish order from the national assembly."

Newfoundland's Hill-Surrounded Harbor of St. John's Can Take in Largest Vessel Afloat at Low Tide

Entrance Through "The Narrows," on One Side of Which Is a Former Fort Now Used as a Lighthouse.

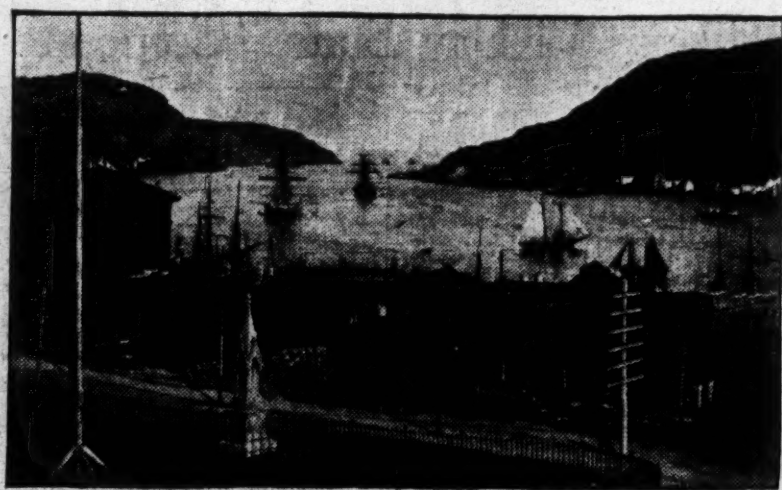
PICTURESQUE CITY

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Among the natural harbors of the North American continent, that of St. John's ranks as one of the finest. Almost completely surrounded by towering hills, it forms a perfect shelter from the stress of the north Atlantic billows.

The water is of such depth and the rise and fall of the tide so slight—four feet at the most—that even at low water it can conveniently take in the largest vessel afloat. About one and a quarter miles in length and one half mile in width, it affords ample harborage for a large number of ships.

At the time of the visit of the present Prince and Princess of Wales on their historic tour of 1901, it accommodated with ease the royal yacht with its escort of warships and those of the North American squadron already assembled to receive them, six in all, while the fleet of fishing schooners, numbering at least 500, congregated on their return from "The Banks," to do honor to the royal pair, were comfortably packed into one end of the harbor.

Approaching the harbor from the ocean one appears to be steaming straight into an unbroken wall of rock. Gradually as the vessel draws near there is revealed what seems to be merely a cleft in this



HARBOR OF ST. JOHN'S.

huge rock. Entering one finds oneself in what is known as "The Narrows." To the left rises a cliff of 610 feet, near the base of which juts out a promontory on which stands Fort Amherst, a reminder of the days when St. John's was a fortified harbor, now serving the beneficent and peaceful purpose of a lighthouse station, with its light to guide and fog gun to signal approaching vessels. To the right towers an almost perpendicular precipice, 300 feet in height, above which again rises the crest of Signal Hill, 510 feet above sea level. This hill is crowned by the Cabot Tower, built in commemoration of the discovery of Newfoundland; it is from here all vessels are signaled. It is notable as being the building in which Marconi received his first signal across the Atlantic.

The entrance to "The Narrows" is 1400 feet across, but its narrowest part,

between Pancake rock and Chain rock, measures only 600 feet. This channel is half a mile in length, and in steaming through, two thirds of that distance is passed before the city of St. John's comes into view.

The ascent of the south side of the harbor is so precipitous that only a sufficient site for warehouses and oil factories could be found, and it is on the northern side, which rises with less abrupt slope, that the capital of Newfoundland is built. A most picturesque site is that on which it stands—terraced up from the water's edge; one that commands every natural facility for the building of a magnificent city and which allows ample room for extension. And few cities are blessed by nature with more attractive environment; the scenery for some miles is unusual and varied, owing to the fjord-like formation of the coast and the numerous beautiful lakes.

RAISING CHAMPLAIN SUNKEN HULLS WILL AID TRADE ON LAKE

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Two important projects are being served by the work undertaken by the United States government on Lake Champlain in the first attempt to clear the channel at the "Narrows" of the hulls of 20 sunken canal boats and steamers which at various times within 15 years have sunk near Putt's rock on the New York side of the lake and Koch's dock on the Vermont side, and near East Bay.

The first important result of this work to be considered by Vermonters is that by the removal of these old wrecks the appearance of beautiful Lake Champlain will be greatly enhanced and the thousands of visitors to this place in July, in connection with the big celebration, will find the lake surface clear of all derelicts. President Taft will be able to sail anywhere on the lake without running afoul of these submerged hulls.

More important will be the improved conditions of navigation on the lake after the removal of the present obstructions, which for years have made safe navigation questionable.

The place where the hulls are now located is at the narrowest point of the lake and they are pretty evenly distributed along the New York and Vermont shores. The contract for the removal of the wrecks was awarded by Lieut. Col. Edwin Burr, in charge of the Boston district engineer's office of the United States army, early in February and the first work was commenced soon after.

The work so far done is of a preliminary nature and consisted mostly of the burning of the rigging above the surface of the lake. Within probably two weeks at the latest the work of raising the hulls will be commenced by the contractors, Johnson & Gordon, and it is expected the work will be completed long before the big celebration in July.

The hulls to be removed and the locations are as follows:

On the Vermont bank, south of Koch's dock, canal boat "Geo. D. Cull;" lies on flats about one foot above lake level.

On the New York bank, south of Koch's dock, bottom and parts of sides of one canal boat, about awash at low lake level.

At the mouth of East bay (or creek) hull of steamer "Germania" and hulls of canal boats "John R. Myers" and "North Star," partly submerged at low lake level.

On the east bank, west of mouth of East bay, hulls of six canal boats, "E. D. Case," "Richmond," "William Parker," "F. J. Bailey," "Governor Roosevelt," and one boat of which the name is not known.

On the west bank, between Pet's rock and the slip of the International Paper Company, hull of steamer "Reindeer," and three canal boats, "George T." and two boats, names unknown; two canal boat bottoms, and miscellaneous wreckage.

On the east bank, west of East bay and nearly opposite the slip of the International Paper Company on the west bank, one canal boat hull, "Armenia Allure," and two other canal boat hulls badly broken up.

M'CUUGH IS FOUND GUILTY.

Leo F. McCullough, former president of the Boston common council, and Attorney James T. Cassidy were both found guilty of larceny and conspiracy by the jury which reported this morning in the superior criminal court to Judge Schofield. The jury Saturday night, after being out six hours, returned a sealed verdict. Bail in each case was increased to \$1500. This was the second trial of the defendants.

WRIGHT BROTHERS LABORING IN THEIR DAYTON WORKSHOP

DAYTON, O.—The Wright brothers today are working in their factory.

Where the Wright aeroplanes are built there is no imposing establishment. The head of the concern is Lorin Wright, brother of the aeronauts. There is nothing on the outside of the little two-story building on West Third street to indicate that airships are made there.

The building is a double one. Over the door of the side occupied by the Wrights is a faded sign reading, "Wright Cycle Company." But the bicycle business took a back seat several years ago. Inside, around the walls in tippy tippy fashion, are sections of aeroplanes. Leaning against the wall on one side is a huge pine box holding pieces of the aeroplane that was wrecked at Fort Myer.

To see any one connected with the Wright aeroplane factory you must go through another little room, which, like the first, is filled with airship fixtures. Upstairs you find Lorin Wright. He is a little man and very agreeable. The workman's apron he wore hinted that his time was not spent in the office alone.

"Do you help build the aeroplanes?" he was asked.

"I am learning the business from start to finish," he answered, "and I come near having my hands full."

Mr. Wright explained that besides aiding the machinist and the carpenter, who are called in at irregular periods to do the more difficult woodwork, he spends his time answering correspondence and finishing up the parts of the machines as they are turned out.

When asked if he expected to fly, he replied:

"Yes, just as soon as I get an opportunity. I have perfect confidence in the machine. Of course I would want one of the boys at the lever, for you must remember that I have only been in the business since last January and am practically a green hand. When I gave up my office position with the Rouser Contracting Company to take charge here I decided to devote my future to the flying business, and I hope some time to know as much about it as the boys."

"We are building five aeroplanes at present. One of them is for the government tests next June. The other four are being constructed simply to have some in stock for the public."

Charles E. Taylor, who has been in the employ of the Wrights for eight years, does all the machine work on the aeroplanes. The lumber used is the best West Virginia spruce, which is purchased by the carload.

Mr. Wright declared that with a few minor changes the aeroplanes are being built on the same model as the first one in 1903. "A change which is of much importance," he said, "is one that will make it impossible for the rudder to go wrong."

FRANCE TO HONOR GOLDEN GATE CITY

PARIS—A magnificent gold medal is to be offered by the French government to the government of the United States and the city of San Francisco in recognition of the California city's heroic recovery from earthquake and fire.

The medal is the work of Louis Botte. On its face is the relief figure of the French Republic offering a laurel branch to the American eagle.

The reverse shows the dauntless figure of the city of San Francisco standing erect, while behind her the panorama of the new-built city is seen rising from its ruins.

The presentation is to be made to Ambassador White, who will forward the medal to Washington.

DEDICATION PLAN FOR NEW LIBRARY

West Somerville Carnegie Building Will Be Opened June Twenty-Sixth With a Formal Program.

The board of library trustees of the new Carnegie library in West Somerville have announced the dedication exercises at the new building on Wednesday, June 26. Work was started on the Building July 6, 1908, and it was expected that the library would be open for use by last January.

Miss Nellie M. Whipple, who has been connected with the Somerville Public Library on Central Hill for several years, will be placed in charge of the new branch. For several weeks she has been supervising the installation of the furnishings and the placing of the books. Already over 5000 volumes have been put into place and Librarian Sam Walter Foss expects to have an additional thousand in the stacks next week.

Librarian Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library will make the dedication address. The ceremonies will consist of the formal turning over of the keys of the library to Mayor John M. Woods, a speech of acceptance and presentation of the keys to Dr. Edward C. Booth, president of the board of library trustees.

MONUMENT IS UNVEILED.

PADUCAH, Ky.—A monument, surmounted by a heroic bronze statue of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, has been unveiled in Lang Park. Henry H. Kitson of Boston designed the figure.

NEW POSTOFFICE STATION FOR EAST LYNN AUTHORIZED

LYNN, Mass.—A new instance of local progress and growth is furnished by the authorization of the postoffice department, just forwarded to Postmaster William F. Craig, for an important extension of the Lynn postal service. This provides for the establishing in the East Lynn Odd Fellows' building, Essex and Chestnut street, of a modern postoffice with the appearances of an up-to-date office.

Superintendent White of the salary allowance division has looked the territory over thoroughly with the result that the new station will become a reality on July 1. The consequent readjustment of all Lynn carrier routes will tend to improve local mail handling facilities and service. A superintendent, several office clerks and 14 carriers will be assigned to the new station.

The West Lynn station, established some time ago, has given such thorough satisfaction that the inspectors had no hesitation in recommending the opening of this new station. It is planned to serve over 35,000 persons from the new postoffice and J. M. White has been designated by the Washington authorities to make necessary arrangements for the installation of office equipment and the opening of the station.

MANY DIPLOMATS WILL TALK PEACE

Big Men on Program for Conference on International Arbitration at Lake Mohonk, Wednesday.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—The Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration will convene for its 15th annual congress Wednesday and continue until Friday evening.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University will preside and the sessions will be attended by more than 300 educators, diplomats, army and navy men, clergymen, editors, business and professional men.

Dean George W. Kirchwey of the Columbia Law School will present a paper on the "Systematic Study of Limitation of Armaments."

British Ambassador James Bryce, Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister, Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, Rear Admirals John P. Merrell and C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., and Presidents Garfield of Williams and Seelye of Smith are expected to take part in the conference.

The Pugsley prize of \$50, offered by Chester DeWitt Pugsley, a Harvard undergraduate, for the best essay by a college student on international arbitration, will be awarded. It is understood that Mr. Pugsley contemplates the offer of another \$100 prize and that it will be accepted by the conference.

Statistical Abstract of United States Shows Details of Marvelous Growth of American Nation's Wealth

Volume of Seven Hundred Pages Contains Figures Showing How the Country Has Developed in Scope.

COMPARISONS MADE

WASHINGTON—Seven hundred pages of solid figures, with scarcely a line of "reading matter" accompanying, make to many people an unattractive looking volume. Yet the statistical abstract of the United States, containing this number of pages of solid figures, to be issued from the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor within a few days, offers to the observing reader much interesting and instructive information.

This mass of information presents a picture of conditions in the United States, past and present, extremely interesting not merely to the economist and student, but to those interested in the conditions in and growth of the country and its industries.

It is interesting to observe that the total continental area, including Alaska, is about equal to that of all Europe; that while the area conceded to the 13 original states by the peace treaty of 1783 was 828,000 square miles their present area is but 326,000 square miles, the other 502,000 square miles forming in whole or in part 13 other states, while the remaining 24 states and territories were created from territory added by purchase or annexation. Of the 88,000,000 of population occupying this area, practically one third, speaking in round

Facts About United States and Its Resources Today

IN 1908 there were 754,805,000 acres of unoccupied land. The horsepower of the country is 5,357,000. The coal supply is 3,125,708,000,000 tons. The iron ore supply is 4,785,000,000 tons. The petroleum area is 8850 square miles. The natural gas area is 10,055 square miles. Persons of foreign birth were 10,460,000 in 1900. In 1908, 14,887,133 persons voted. The wealth of the nation in 1904 was \$107,000,000,000, or \$1310 per capita.

Terms, are found in the 13 original states, another third in the states created from the territory ceded to the common Union by those states, and the remaining third in the area added by purchase or annexation.

The figures of the population of the United States at the decennial censuses as supplied by the census bureau show the total number of negroes in the year 1800 as 1,000,000, and in 1900, 8,841,000. The negroes formed in 1800, 18.88 per cent of the population; in 1810, 19.03 per cent; in 1850, 15.68 per cent; in 1860, 14.12 per cent; in 1880, 13.11 per cent; in 1890, 11.92 per cent; and in 1900, 11.59 per cent.

While a large share of the territory of the United States has come under cultivation or individual ownership, the amount of land areas still unappropriated and unreserved in 1908 was 754,805,000 acres, of which 368,022,000 acres

values of products and industry have risen until now they are in billions of dollars.

WHAT FARMS YIELD

were in Alaska, 61,177,000 in Nevada, 46,532,000 in Montana, 44,778,000 in New Mexico and 42,769,000 in Arizona. Swamp and overflow lands are shown to aggregate in round terms 75,000,000 acres, of which 18,500,000 are in Florida, 9,500,000 in Louisiana, 6,000,000 in Mississippi, and 5,750,000 in Arkansas.

The developed waterpower of the United States is reported at 5,537,000 horsepower, and the number of wheels which it turns at 52,827. The estimated coal supply of the United States is put at 3,135,708,000,000 tons; while the output from the mines of the United States in 1907, the year of the largest production, was 420,000,000 tons. The available iron ore supply is estimated at 4,785,000,000 long tons, and the production of iron ore in 1907 was 52,000,000 tons, the largest total ever produced in a single year. The pig iron produced in the country in the same year of 1907 was 25,781,000 long tons, while the world's production of pig iron in that year is given by accepted authorities at 60,500,000 long tons. The petroleum areas of the United States as at present known are set down from reports supplied by the United States geological survey at 8850 square miles, or somewhat larger than the state of Massachusetts, and the gas areas at 10,055 square miles, or slightly more in area than the state of Vermont.

POSTAL STRIKERS OF FRANCE FOILED BY AMERICAN BANKERS

NEW YORK—How American bankers sent their mail off promptly when the postmen's strike was at its height in Paris was told by former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, who was a passenger on the steamship Lapland, which arrived here from Antwerp Sunday. Mr. Clark said:

"The situation has greatly improved since the calming down of the postmen's strike in France. For three weeks it was almost impossible to get any mail in Paris, but a group of bankers, including Americans, arranged a plan by which the strikers were outwitted in the sending away of mail. Special messengers were employed, who took the mail destined for England and America and carried the packages to London or Antwerp, from where it was shipped to its various destinations."

"I think the cause of the strike was as much political as industrial, but the way of running the postoffice in France differs so materially from the method here that it is difficult to say whether the men were even partly justified in their actions. One of these complaints was

that the postmaster-general would jump over the heads of those entitled to promotion, as United States army officers have been promoted over their seniors in rank."

"I do not know much of the situation here, but I am certain that as soon as the tariff discussion is ended there will be a great improvement in industrial and financial conditions."

Among the passengers in the steamship Rotterdam which put in at West 10th street, Manhattan, was W. L. Lowrie, American consul in Erfurt, Germany, who was accompanied by his wife.

"It is surprising the intense interest taken by German manufacturers in our tariff upheaval," he said. "For several weeks before I left Erfurt I was called up on the phone four or five times a day by manufacturers who wanted to know the latest news concerning the duties to be imposed on various articles manufactured in Germany and exported here in great quantities. In fact every European manufacturer and shipper will breathe a sigh of relief when the bill is finally fixed up."

USE OF TELEPHONE TRAIN DESPATCHER IS PROMISED HERE

General interest is being aroused in New England railroad circles over the prospective adoption by prominent roads of the telephone as a substitute for the telegraph in train despatching. The Boston & Maine is equipping its Fitchburg division with a telephone system as an experiment and hopes to see it fully installed in about a month. The Boston & Albany also has decided on such a change over its entire system. The work will be taken up in the near future, although it is not anticipated that the change can be completed for some time. The New York, New Haven & Hartford is also studying the situation with a lively interest, and although no definite announcement has been made as to their intention to install the telephone system, it is known that they have the matter under consideration. The New Haven road has made the initial step in this direction in that it already handles its block signal system by telephone.

The advantage of the telephone over the telegraph in train despatching lies chiefly in the greater speed with which messages and answers can be transmitted along the line and the facility with which the despatcher can keep in touch, not only with his agents but with the train crews as well. By establishing telephone boxes at so-called blind siding and other places this intercourse is made easy and personal communication can be maintained between the scene of action and headquarters in the most critical situations as has heretofore been impossible. A loop may also be installed into the superintendent's office and so make it possible for him to "cut in" without notice and hear what business is being transacted over the line. Some superintendents having a knowledge of telegraphy are able to do this under the old system.

The only disadvantage that has been raised against the use of the telephone in railroading is that one operator does not hear the orders issued to the others on the same loop unless he "cuts in" on the wire. Under the old regime all stations in one despatcher's division could not help hearing the instructions all along the line unless they purposely avoided doing so.

Officials of the various railroads are sanguine of the best results from the use of the telephone. The American Railroad Association, at its meeting in Chicago last October, passed a resolution approving its use. A joint committee which investigated the subject recommended "that the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph in blocking and despatching trains can be made safely, and the use of the telephone for such purposes is recognized and recommended as the standard operating instrumentality."

ESSEX PETITIONS TO CLOSE ROADS

A hearing was given to Engineer Robert Evans representing the county of Essex, upon the changes desired in the approaches for the new Haverhill bridge, before the state committee on roads and bridges this morning. As the Essex county commissioners are opening bids today, they were not present. What is asked for is not an appropriation but an enabling act to permit the county to relocate highways and close others in order to complete the proper approaches to the new bridge. There was no opposition and the hearing was closed.

FRENCH BODY MAY DISSOLVE.

PARIS—Pugliesi Conti, a Nationalist member of the Chamber of Deputies, said today that he would make a proposal for the dissolution of the chamber at its session Tuesday, as the most likely remedy for the cure of the anachronistic wave which he alleges is sweeping the country. At tomorrow's session of the Senate the charges of naval inefficiency and incompetence will likely be discussed.

TAFT TODAY GIVEN GOLD STUDDED KEY FOR SEATTLE FAIR

WASHINGTON—This morning at 10 o'clock Secretary Ballinger of the interior department, on behalf of the management of the Alaska-Yukon and Pacific Exposition, presented President Taft the gold key with which he will formally open the Seattle world's fair June 1.

The key, which is thickly coated with gold, is mounted on a base of polished Alaskan marble, and that part which the President will press when he sets the exposition machinery in motion is a gold nugget as large as a plum. The marble base is about 6x10 inches in size, and around the edges of it 22 gold nuggets are studded. It is said that the total value of the gold used in the instrument is close to \$1000. The key will become the personal property of the President. On one side of the marble base is a gold plate bearing an appropriate inscription.

The pretty tribute was given to the exposition management by George W. Carmack, the man who made the first discovery of gold in the Klondike, and the gold nuggets used in the ornamentation of its marble base were among those first found by Mr. Carmack in the Klondike. Secretary Ballinger presented it to Mr. Taft because he is a Seattle man. The members of the Washington delegation were present with the secretary in the cabinet room, where the presentation took place.

President Taft is putting in his spare time "reading up" on civil war and revolutionary history.

He is, of course, fairly familiar with both great epochs, but as he starts for Petersburg, Va., early Wednesday morning, and for Charlotte, N. C., on the evening after, to help to unveil the Fort Mahone monument at the first place and to assist in celebrating the anniversary of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence on the second day, he desires to be perfect on the historic incidents connected with each.

AUBURNDALE AIMS AT IMPROVEMENT

NEWTON—The Auburndale Village Improvement Society announces the following program of work for the improvement of the village to be undertaken in 1909-10:

The proper embellishing of Nye Park and other parks of Auburndale. Arranging for a series of public meetings with speakers upon subjects of public interest and instruction. The securing of a playground for the boys at the southern end of the River Park. Co-operating with the city forester in the care of parks and the trees on public and private grounds. The cleaning up of disorderly vacant lots. Cultivating a spirit of civic neatness among the residents of Auburndale. Holding annual barbeque.

RAILROAD OWNER SAVED A FORTUNE

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—The value of the estate of Gen. William J. Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs and builder of the Denver & Rio Grande railway system, is placed in the first official estimate at \$3,200,000. This is the figure given in the supplemental report of the executors, placing the real estate at \$479,600 and the personal property at \$2,720,400.

The report says that this is largely speculative and that with reasonable success in administration the estate may be worth more than that sum. During his lifetime General Palmer gave Colorado Springs a park system valued at \$1,500,000, besides making large gifts to Colorado College and other institutions, and disbursing \$1,000,000 among employees of the D. & R. G. railroad at the time of its sale.

Coal at Summer Prices
Telephone
John E. Cousens Coal Co.
Brookline 1720-1721

Report on the Taxation of Corporations in New England

National Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith Shows That Massachusetts Succeeds in Collecting a Large Revenue Where Other States Meet With Failure.

WASHINGTON—Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, today submitted to President Taft the first part of a report on state taxation of manufacturing, mercantile, transportation and transmission corporations. This part deals with the six New England states. The commissioner says:

The great growth of corporate wealth has made corporate taxation the first factor in the problem of state revenues. This report gives, by states, a digest of taxation laws, the methods of administering the same, the financial results, and comments. It gives prominence to underlying principles rather than to details. The proper officials in each state have been interviewed as to interpretation, administration, and financial results.

The taxation of individuals is substantially the same throughout New England. Corporate taxation, on the other hand, shows wide diversity both in theory and in practice. Individuals are taxed on property. Corporations are taxed on property, or on income, or on a combination of both, or on capital stock, either par or market value, or occasionally—as in the case of telegraph and telephone companies—on mileage or number of instruments. Administration ranges from a system highly developed, handled centrally by state officials with large powers, to no centralized administration whatsoever.

Particularly interesting is the Massachusetts taxation of "corporate excess," on the market value of stock less property otherwise taxed, and applied to all domestic corporations. Connecticut applies this to railroads, adding also their bonded indebtedness as a measure of ability to pay taxes.

Railroads are among the largest taxpayers. In Maine they are taxed at a graduated percentage of gross transportation receipts; in New Hampshire on property, but through a state board; in

Vermont upon gross earnings; in Massachusetts by the state on their "corporate excess" (market value of stock, less amount of property taxed locally), and by the towns on much of their property; in Rhode Island on real property by the local authorities; in Connecticut on the sum of bonded debt and market value of stock.

Other public-service corporations, such as street-railway, telegraph, telephone, express, car, gas and electric companies, are most often brought under special and new systems of taxation. Taxation of public-service corporations on gross receipts is growing in use. Maine and Vermont use this largely, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island in part, but New Hampshire not at all.

Massachusetts alone succeeds appreciably in efforts to tax specially the manufacturing and mercantile corporations. This state taxes the corporation itself on its corporate excess through the state tax commissioner. The other states make unsuccessful efforts to reach this corporate excess in the hands of the shareholders through local officials. Massachusetts receives over \$2,000,000 from this source; the other five states very little.

Banks, insurance companies and other financial corporations pay large amounts, often exceeding the tax paid by railroads, but they do not come within the scope of this report except in the comparison of financial results.

Maine alone of the New England states secures large revenue by chartering corporations—nearly \$250,000 annually.

New England has made considerable advance in separating the sources of state from local revenue, supporting the local jurisdictions through the tax upon local property, and the state government by taxes upon corporations and inheritances. Vermont and Connecticut are the only states which thus pay practically all state expenses. In the other

Praise for Bay State "Corporate Excess" System

COMMISSIONER HERBERT KNOX SMITH in a report sent to the President today declares that Massachusetts is the only New England state which adopted a theory of corporate taxation at an early date and has consistently adhered to it. The corporation is taxed upon its real estate and tangible property in the locality where the property is situated; then the state tax commissioner estimates the value of the capital stock of

the corporation, deducts therefrom the amount of property taxed by the localities, and taxes the corporation upon the residue called the "corporate excess."

The tax for state and local purposes upon corporate excess is extended to what are known as "business corporations" (manufacturing and mercantile), and from this class of corporations alone there is received over \$2,000,000 of revenue. When it is considered, says the

commissioner, that this large sum comes from the taxation of the intangible value of a class of corporations which goes practically untaxed under the systems of other states, some idea of the Massachusetts system is realized.

Opinions may differ as to the application in some cases of the corporate excess system, but Commissioner Smith declares there is no doubt of its effectiveness.

states the towns collect large amounts to turn over to the state.

A comparison of the six systems herein digested should be of general value. They represent experiments of highly intelligent communities, applied over a long series of years and modified by vast changes in economic conditions. They show the whole subject matter to be still in an unfinished condition, partly because of differences in theories and largely because of the difficulty of equitably applying abstract principles to the practical collection of revenue.

Maine.

Approximately one half of the expenses of the Maine state government, which amount to over \$2,500,000 annually, are met by special state taxation of corporations.

The taxation of railroads in Maine, including street railways, is based upon gross receipts. This law is known as the Maine system of taxing railroads. Several states have used it as a model. From it Maine realizes over \$900,000 annually. Following this law, Maine now taxes her telephone, telegraph, express, and parlor-car companies on the basis of income.

The Maine incorporation laws favor incorporation by persons and businesses in no way connected with Maine. From the several thousand corporations taking advantage of the Maine laws in this way Maine receives in taxes and fees from interests wholly beyond her borders over \$250,000 annually. The basis of

this taxation is the par value of the capital stock, irrespective of whether any portion of it is employed within Maine.

The item of taxes from corporations next in importance is the state tax on deposits and assets of savings banks, producing nearly \$500,000 a year.

New Hampshire.

The total amount of revenue in New Hampshire for state purposes is a little over \$1,000,000 a year; from the special taxation of corporations there is derived for state purposes a little over one fourth of this amount.

Through a construction placed upon the new Hampshire constitution, all attempts in New Hampshire to tax corporations upon any other basis than property have been abandoned. There is, however, a central state board which administers the taxation of railroad, street-railway, express, telegraph, and telephone companies. This centralized administration of the law as to these corporations constitutes the chief difference between the taxation of corporations and individuals in New Hampshire.

A large portion of the revenue thus collected by the state is distributed to the towns where the property of the corporation is located or where its securities are held. Under this arrangement the allotment to the town by the state frequently exceeds the town's share of the state expenses, with the unusual result that the local authorities collect and pay over to the state hundreds of

thousands of dollars under the general property tax, while the state collects and turns over to the towns hundreds of thousands of dollars collected from corporations, but also based upon property.

Vermont.

All of the expenses of the state government in Vermont, approximately a million and a half dollars a year, are met by the special taxation of corporations and by other special taxes collected by the state. The corporations are paying approximately 56 per cent of the total state expenses.

The chief feature of corporate taxation in Vermont is the policy of providing in detail for important corporations two methods of taxation and permitting the corporation to elect to be taxed under either provision. The two systems have different bases, one being property and the other receipts. The tax on receipts is made attractive by making it lower.

Another feature of the Vermont system worthy of special note is the tax based upon par value of capital stock and applied to all corporations in the state, domestic and foreign, irrespective of whether all the capital stock is employed in Vermont. This provision extends also to all unincorporated associations doing business in the state, whether they have capital stock or not. If a concern has no capital stock, the tax is based upon the "deposit"; in other words, the assets.

Taxation of Individuals Substantially the Same in the Six States, But in Treatment of Corporations There Is a Wide Diversity Both in Theory and Practice.

Massachusetts.

The total expense of the Massachusetts state government in 1907 was approximately \$13,500,000. The receipts from the special taxation of corporations in Massachusetts paid about one third of this sum.

Massachusetts is the only New England state which adopted a theory of corporate taxation at an early date and has consistently adhered to it. The corporation is taxed upon its real estate and tangible property in the locality where the property is situated, just as property is taxed to individuals; and then the state tax commissioner estimates the value of the capital stock of the corporation, deducts therefrom the amount of property taxed by the localities, and taxes the corporation upon the residue, called the "corporate excess." This principle extends broadly to all Massachusetts corporations—financial, public service and general business. The entire system of corporate taxation in Massachusetts is characterized by uniformity of theory, careful classification of different businesses and expertness of administration.

A feature of the Massachusetts system worthy of special note is that the tax for state and local purposes upon corporate excess is extended to what is known as "business corporations" (manufacturing and mercantile). From this class of corporations alone there is received over \$2,000,000 of revenue. When it is considered that this large sum comes from the taxation of the intangible value of a class of corporations which goes practically untaxed under the systems of other states, some idea of the significance of the Massachusetts system is realized.

Opinions may differ as to the application in some cases of the corporate excess system, but there is no doubt of its effectiveness.

Rhode Island.

To corporations desiring to do business

in Rhode Island the tax system of that state offers an inducement to incorporate under her laws. This consists in a deduction for actual indebtedness from taxable personal property to domestic corporations only.

Moreover, no corporation doing business in Rhode Island is taxed on its intangible personality, such as bank deposits and net credits. The classes of corporation in Rhode Island subject to a special state tax are not many. They are savings banks and insurance, telegraph, telephone, street railway and express companies. The state taxes the deposits of savings banks and the receipts or earnings of the others.

Rhode Island is one of the very few states having no inheritance tax.

Connecticut.

Over four-fifths of the total revenue for state purposes in Connecticut comes from state taxation of corporations. Since the suspension in 1890 of the state tax on real and personal property, there has been a complete separation of the sources of state and local revenue. One of the methods proposed for supplying an increase of state revenue is the re-enactment of state general property tax.

Another method proposed for increasing the state income is to tax the corporate excess of manufacturing and mercantile corporations. Such corporations, sometimes referred to as "general business corporations," are at present taxed locally on property in the same manner as individuals, and therefore pay little, if anything, directly to the state.

The inclusion of the bonded indebtedness as part of the taxable value of a railroad company is unique, and is often referred to as the "Connecticut method." Another unique feature of Connecticut's system of taxation, not especially of corporations, is the so-called "chose-in-action" tax, by which holders of bonds, notes, and other choses in action can pay to the state a low uniform rate of \$4 a thousand instead of the regular local property tax of about \$20.

LEADERS EXPECT THE TARIFF WILL BE CANNON'S WATERLOO

WASHINGTON.—Foresighted political leaders are seriously considering the prospect of a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives as a result of the present rather unsatisfactory effort to revise the tariff. In this case Mr. Cannon will cease to be speaker and that office will go to the present minority leader, Representative Champ Clark of Missouri.

The interesting phase of this situation is the fact that the Republican leaders in charge of tariff revision are frank in expressing their indifference to this consequence. Mr. Aldrich and his associates on the finance committee are quite free to state that they do not particularly care.

The Republican majorities of New England and the Atlantic seaboard generally are not threatened, and for legislative purposes they see no serious consequences in an overturn in the party control in the House of Representatives. Business men in sympathy with them express the idea that a certain benefit might result in the fact that the wheels of the legislative machinery would be locked. On the other hand, there would be a Democratic House pressing for certain kinds of legislation, and on the other a Republican Senate willing and able to see that all such legislation is suppressed.

A member of the Senate from the Middle West, who asks that his name should not be used, has voiced a rather interesting sentiment on this phase of the situation.

"In my judgment," he says, "Senator Aldrich and those who believe with him are making a serious mistake in thinking that the United States Senate would be in a position to act as a sufficient brake on radical legislative measures. It is true that the Senate has the nominal power to prevent the enactment of hasty and unwise legislation. It is true, also, that the Senate in the past has been controlled by strong hands. But Mr. Aldrich seems to forget that the organization of the Senate has undergone a considerable change. The older members are rapidly dropping out.

"The opposition, or the insurrection, as it is sometimes called in the Senate, no longer comes from the party of the nominal opposition, that is, the Democracy. Even senators like Messrs. Nelson and Clapp of Minnesota and Dilliver of Iowa have had to reflect the progressive sentiments of the Middle West.

"Now, my point is this: A Democratic majority in the House of Representatives framing party measures and putting them with vigor up constantly to the Senate is very likely to find the Senate in a position where it cannot stand. The Democrats in the Senate would be obliged to line up and vote for measures formulated by the unanimous Democratic majority in the House.

"Then what would happen? How about this progressive, radical minority of the Senate? Adding a few progressive votes to the votes of the Democrats you have a majority in the Senate for the measure. It is preposterous to suppose that men like Bristow, Cummins, La Follette, Borne and Borah will not vote for measures which represent the sentiments of their constituencies. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Hale and Mr. Gallinger may crack the party whip until they

wear it out and they cannot line up a party opposition to such measures. That is the danger of a Democratic House. It is a danger which I think Mr. Aldrich underestimates."

A member of the Republican congressional campaign committee who has been looking over the ground says:

"From Pittsburg west as far as the Rocky mountains and south of the Canadian border to the Ohio river there is scarcely a congressional district which will not suffer as a result of the effort of the Republican party to have the tariff revised by its friends. In every congressional district practically in this area and in some districts not embraced in this area there will be trouble trying to elect a Republican successor to the present member in Congress."

FOREIGN HOSTESS TO LEAVE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—With the withdrawal from the diplomatic set at Washington of Baron Moncheur, Belgian minister to the United States, the legation will relinquish the control of one American hostess for another.

The Baroness Moncheur, who was Miss Charlotte Clayton, daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, will be succeeded as hostess by the Countess de Buisseret, wife of the newly appointed Belgian minister, Count Conrad de Buisseret, and the daughter of Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. John P. Story of Washington.

Baron Moncheur has not yet determined upon the date of his departure from Washington for Constantinople, his new post, nor has the Count de Buisseret named the date he may be expected to reach Washington.

As Miss Caroline Story the countess was a leader in the army set here, and was equally as popular at Fort Monroe and at the fashionable resorts of the north shore. The Buisserets have an enviable reputation for hospitality and social experience. They have three children.

NATION TO HONOR JEFFERSON DAVIS

WASHINGTON—The United States government is about to pay official tribute to the memory of Jefferson Davis. Formal announcement has been made by the department of agriculture of the postponement of the date of issuance of the next monthly report on acreage and conditions of cotton from June 3 to June 4. The statement says that the postponement is due to the fact that June 3 is to be observed as a legal holiday in most of the cotton producing states. Jefferson Davis was born June 3, 1808.

WARRANT OUT FOR FOXWELL.

A warrant was issued today to Inspector John Harris by Judge Burke in the municipal court for the arrest of Charles Layton Foxwell, who is in custody at Washington, D. C., charged with larceny on one count by Herbert Moseley, treasurer of the Growler Copper Company of Boston.

Smith Juniors Lead in Athletic Contests



SMITH COLLEGE GIRLS AT CRICKET.

This view of the crease is looking across the Allen Field to Elm street. The game has become very popular with the young women and some excellent innings are made.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Smith College junior class had the largest number of points at the close of Field Day on Saturday, but no decision was reached as to the awarding of the cup by the Gymnasium and Field Association, owing to the tied score in the hockey game between the seniors and juniors. Another game of hockey will be played on Wednesday afternoon, with

EXPERTS WILL FLY PIKE'S PEAK KITES

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Important experiments with kites for the purpose of recording atmospheric conditions in mountainous sections will be made this summer in the Pike's Peak region. Prof. S. P. Ferguson of the Blue Hill observatory, near Boston, after consultation with Prof. F. H. Loud of Colorado College, has decided on extensive experiments to be made in July and August.

An instrument will be installed on the summit of Pike's Peak and kites will be flown from different places in and about Colorado Springs to ascertain conditions of the air at the same height as the peak's but removed from it.

These experiments have no connection with the kite tests to be made this summer from the United States weather bureau to be established on the summit of Pike's Peak for the purpose of investigating conditions from five to ten miles high.

ERECT MEMORIAL TO RARE PATRIOT

WASHINGTON—High honors will be paid to the memory of John Witherspoon, the noted Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, once president of Princeton University, signer of the declaration of independence and member of the Continental Congress, when a statue of the minister will be dedicated here on Thursday next. The occasion will be distinctly a Presbyterian affair and many of the prominent members of that faith will be present.

the points of the first place raised to 6 instead of 5, to avoid another tie, as the seniors have now 11 points and the juniors 13. The points for the second place will remain at 3.

The points by classes are at present as follows: '09, croquet 3, basket ball 3, tennis 5, total 11; '10, croquet 1, basket ball 5, cricket 4, clock golf 3, total 13; '11, volley ball 4, archery 2, cricket 2,

FORESTRY COURSE IN THE SCHOOLS

United States Department of Agriculture Ready to Cooperate With Educators in the Work of Instruction.

WASHINGTON—Forestry is attracting wide attention among the schools of the United States. Not only have many colleges and universities introduced courses and even professional schools of forestry, but elementary schools of the subject have been introduced into hundreds of the graded and high schools, and teachers give enthusiastic reports of the success which is attending the new study.

The public schools of the District of Columbia and of parts of Iowa are in the vanguard of this movement. Every graded school in the city of Washington and a large number of the rural schools of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, are now teaching the elements of forestry.

As a preparation for this work, forestry has been taught in the normal school of the District of Columbia for several years. Prominent among the other normal schools of the country to take up work of this kind are those of Cleveland, O.; Rochester, N. Y., and Joliet, Ill.

There is a section in the forest service of the United States department of agriculture which works in cooperation with schools in teaching forestry and its related subjects. It is now working out model courses of study for graded and high schools, in cooperation with the public schools of Washington and Philadelphia.

Most of the schools now teaching for-

estry are using as text books several of the publications issued by the forest service, including Farmers' Bulletin 173, "A Primer of Forestry." The service also issues many circulars dealing with local conditions, which teachers in the localities dealt with might find very useful. By writing to the Forest Service, Washington, D. C., as many copies of these various publications as are needed for classroom use, as well as other helpful material and information, may be secured free of charge.

COLORADO SPRINGS VOTES FOR NEW GOVERNMENT FORM

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Colorado Springs has just adopted by an overwhelming vote of 3161 to 263, the commission form of government under a charter which abolishes the ward system, eliminates party politics, provides the recall, initiative and referendum, and places ample restrictions around the granting of franchises.

The charter is probably the most liberal adopted by any American municipality, because of the fact that the Legislature gives cities a free rein in making their charters. Colorado Springs is the first Colorado city to adopt the commission form, although Grand Junction, Pueblo and other cities are now taking steps to that end. The charter comes as the result of a movement advocated by the press and backed by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies. The instrument was drawn by 21 representative citizens, nominated by a joint committee from the civic organization. The first election under the new charter will be on Tuesday, July 6.

In many respects the charter is remarkable. The only elective officers are the mayor and four councilmen who compose the council in which the powers of the city are vested. Responsibility is fixed by the creation of five departments, at the head of each of which is one member. The departments are: Water and water works, governed by the mayor; finance; public health and sanitation; public works and property; and public safety. Provision is made to put the water system on a self-sustaining basis; an effort is made to secure a uniform system of public accounting. The mayor receives \$3000 a year salary, councilmen \$2000.

The most radical measures, perhaps, are in regard to elections, the idea being to eliminate all factional control. Nominations are made by the filing of 25 individual certificates, the signer of each of which, as well as the nominee,

must make affidavit to the fact that the candidate is not the representative of any political party. The charter further provides:

"Nothing on the ballot shall be indicative of the source of the candidacy or of the support of a candidate. No ballot shall have printed thereon any party or political design or mark and there shall not be appended to the name of any candidate any such party or political designation or mark, or anything indicating his views or opinions."

A majority of all votes cast is required; in case no one receives a majority a second election is held. No carryovers are allowed on election day.

No franchises may be granted except on vote of the qualified electors. The people reserve the right to regulate fares and rates, and may license street cars, meters, poles and similar features. The council retains comprehensive oversight of any franchise effecting the city's water system. Each corporation is required to make a detailed annual report. The city receives on all franchises three per cent of the gross receipts for the first 15 years and five per cent for the remainder of the life of the grant. The city may purchase any public utility. No franchise may be granted for a period of more than 25 years.

On petition of 30 per cent of the qualified electors, an elective officer may be removed from office through the "recall." The initiative requires the signatures of 15 per cent and after these have been obtained, the council has the option of passing the proposed ordinance or of submitting it to a vote of the people. The referendum works in the same way. Under penalty of removal no official may receive free service from a corporation. A civil service commission is authorized to provide for placing the fire, police and public works employees under civil service. Other employees are appointed by the mayor upon recommendation of the councilmen.

Rugs, Carpets and Draperies

That Are Correct in Matching, Color, Design

Rugs		Rugs	
9x12 Axminster	19.50	9x12 John Alden	10.50
Value \$25.00		9x12 Kashmir	12.75
8.3x10.6 Axminster	17.00	9x12 Tapestry	13.50
Value \$22.50			
6x9 Axminster	13.75		
Value \$17.00			

Lace Curtains		Oriental Rugs	
Hemstitched Lace Edge	1.00	Dagestan, Kurds, Bijars and Guendjies	12.50, 15.00
100 pairs Scotch madras, value \$8, per pair	4.00		17.50 and 22.50

200 bales 116 warp China Matting, value \$20, bale of 40 yds. 10.00

Agents for the Celebrated SAXONY RUGS—Made in All Sizes.

225 pairs French Renaissance Curtains, value \$8.50, per pair 5.00

Frothingham Heffernan & Co.

169 and 171 Washington St. Three Doors Below State

The Store Made Famous Last Century by JOEL GOLDTHWAITE & CO.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another Newbury street sale just made by J. D. K. Willis & Co., 50 State street, involves the property at No. 209. The taxed valuation of the land and building thereon is \$21,500. Cora B. Clark is the grantor and Dr. Elwood T. Easton the purchaser. The Back Bay section of the city has figured prominently in realty transactions lately.

A large sale in the lower Tremont street shopping district has just been made. The parcels at 23 and 24 Tremont row, valued by the assessors at \$135,000, have been conveyed by the Florence Lyman estate to Annie Lyman and the deeds put on record. Of the total tax assessment \$129,200 is on the land.

Codman & Street and Meredith & Grew, representing the grantee and grantor respectively, report the change in ownership of the estate at 81 Beacon street. There are 2000 square feet of land and a 4½-story brick house, the whole rated as worth \$39,000.

CITY PURCHASES IN SOUTH END. Boston has bought another property in the South End, which will be used in conjunction with realty already owned in the same district as a site for a new grammar school. The latest acquisition is located at 30 Melrose street, near Ferdinand street and is assessed for \$5000.

ROXBURYS AND DORCHESTER. A good demand for all classes of property in Roxbury is reported and the real estate situation in general is encouraging.

A recent sale in Roxbury made through Cruff & Byrne and George P. MacLellan involves 304 Walnut avenue, Elm Hill section. There are a frame house, stable and 7963 feet of land, the whole being appraised for taxing purposes as worth \$6000. Richard J. Burton is the new owner.

Title to 11 Gordon street, West Roxbury, has passed from Helen M. Cann to George F. Bourne. There is a frame house and 5184 square feet of land, all taxed for \$7100, of which \$3100 is on the land.

The estate numbered 14 Esmond street, near Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, taxed on \$10,200 has changed hands, and the parcel at No. 51 on the same thoroughfare has also been sold. About \$8800 is represented by the latter transfer.

LARGE BROOKLINE SALE. Property valued at \$14,000 has changed hands through the office of Frank A. Russell. Mr. Russell has sold for Oscar Johnson of Cambridge the dwelling and 6015 square feet of land at 29 Crowninshield road, Brookline. The buyer is W. H. Potter.

WABAN. Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of a lot of land located on Pilgrim road, Waban, owned by Alice A. Gould. The lot has an area of about 12,500 square feet. The purchaser is to build a house for his occupancy, but his name is withheld until the passing of the papers. Joseph Congdon, 330 Old

South Building, is the broker in the transaction.

Through the same office papers have been signed for the sale of a lot on Waban avenue, Waban, of 22,660 feet to a party who is to build a concrete house for his occupancy. The lot has a beautiful view of the Charles river and the boulevard. By the signing of these agreements, this office has sold since April 143,915 feet of land.

Alford Bros. have sold to J. H. O'Brien, for Lawrence W. Luellen, the estate 7 Carlton road, Waban, consisting of a new concrete house, garage, and 13,900 feet of land, the whole assessed for \$6450. This house is called one of the finest examples of concrete construction in the vicinity of Boston.

WALTHAM AND NEWTON. Negotiations are now under way for the transfer of what is commonly called the Smythe estate on the corner of Main and Bank streets, owned by Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Warren. The proposed purchaser is John P. Lincoln, who, it is said, has come to an agreement with the owners and final papers will pass within a few days. The estate is one of the most slightly in Waltham and comprises a large mansion and nearly an acre of land.

Through the office of Alford brothers, Walter N. Brackett has sold to C. A. Savin the estate, 8 Hillsboro terrace, corner of Newton road, Newton Center, consisting of a modern single house and about 8000 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$6400.

A beautiful estate in Newtonville, that of Charles S. Dennison on Kirkstall road, has been purchased by J. Sumner Draper and Mark T. Dowling, well-known Boston real estate operators. The buyer's name is withheld for the present.

The Umberto C. Crosby estate, 123 Park street, Newton proper, has been sold through the office of A. H. Waitt to H. F. Estabrook of Boston. The purchaser buys for improvement and occupancy.

NORTH SHORE ACTIVITY. Trading in realty along the North Shore is active according to the reports of sales made through the office of Roy C. Wells. One of the recent sales made by this broker includes the Georgetown farm of 135 acres, which was formerly owned by William H. L. Moulton. The price paid by the purchaser, Everett A. Smith, was in the vicinity of \$4000.

Other conveyances made through Mr. Wells involve property at Danvers, Beverly and Salem. Webster Putnam of Danvers transfers to Walter Newhall of Danvers the cottage house at 17 Trask street.

The property at 24 Endicott street, Salem, has been sold to Joseph Shapiro of Salem, who buys for investment. Papers will pass at once. The same agency has just delivered the estate of Dodge on Cabot street, Beverly, to William Phillips of Boston, who buys to improve his surrounding holdings, he owning a large estate next the recent purchase.

The estate of Gen. Francis Dodge on High street, Danvers, recently purchased by George McIntire of Salem, was also sold through Mr. Wells.

should be the desire to be serviceable and to be well equipped to give and to enjoy giving effective service.

Miami University, Ohio, has graduated one President of the United States, seven Governors of states, three cabinet officers, seven United States senators, seven ambassadors, 24 congressmen, one speaker of the House, 21 state senators, 65 army officers, 66 federal and state judges, and 30 college presidents, though her total graduation list is less than 2000.

In three years San Diego, Cal., has erected three large school buildings at a cost of \$182,000, one of them, a building of 20 rooms, being the finest grammar school building in California. There is also a high school costing \$220,000, besides additions to two other buildings, doubling their capacity.

Tulane University realized an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 last year.

DAIRYMEN RIDE IN AUTOMOBILES

There was a dairymen's convention recently that brought to Chicago milk producers from the five states immediately tributary to the great Elgin and Wisconsin creamery districts. Of those attending 112 were asked as to the use and value of the automobile to them.

Thirty-eight of them own automobiles and use them constantly in business. Eleven own more than one. They are used in marketing butter fats mainly, but several utilized the power to operate separators, one to flush his dairy barn, another to operate his bottle washer.

The roads in the creamery district are better than the average country roads, and the automobile most used is a late type, with a tonneau that can be removed, leaving a flat platform for freight. But that is not all. Lastly, yet perhaps as important as anything, is the effect already felt and increasing constantly of the influence of the farmers who own automobiles upon the character of the roads, says Collier's.

Reports from 19 agricultural schools, covering practically the entire country, prove the interest of farmers in good roads is increased and increasing greatly because of the automobile.

LYNN THEATER CHANGES HANDS.

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Theater building has been sold to Moe Mark, an amusement house manager in Lynn, Lawrence, Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Mark will take possession immediately. At the close of the Lynn Theater stock company season he will prepare to present high class vaudeville bookings and dramatic attractions next season.

WOOD PRESERVING SUBSTANCES USED IN BIG QUANTITIES

Sixty-Four Timber-Treating Plants Used Fifty-Six Million Gallons of Creosote and Much of Chemical.

SUPPLY TOO SMALL

WASHINGTON—More than 56,000,000 gallons of creosote and nearly 19,000,000 pounds of zinc chloride were used in preserving timber in the United States last year. Small quantities of crude oil, corrosive sublimate and other chemicals were also used.

These figures are based upon reports to the United States forest service of 44 firms which operated 64 timber treating plants. Assuming that one gallon of creosote or one third of a pound of zinc chloride will protect a cubic foot of timber from decay, more than 100,000,000 cubic feet of cross-ties, piling, poles, mine and other timbers were given a treatment that will greatly increase their life and usefulness.

Never since timber treating began on a commercial scale in the United States has the domestic supply of creosote been equal to the needs of the industry. In 1908 69 per cent of the creosote used by the treating plants was imported. Nearly three fourths of the imported creosote comes from England and Germany, some is obtained in Nova Scotia, and some in Scotland and Holland. The domestic creosote was obtained chiefly in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities.

Creosote is distilled from coal-tar, a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas and coke from bituminous coal. Not more than 20 per cent of the coke used in the United States is made in by-product ovens. No coal-tar is recovered from the bee hive ovens in which most of the coke is made. Were all the tar produced which the coal annually coked in the United States is capable of yielding, it would still be a much poorer preservative than the imported creosote, as is now used by the wood preservers. Germany has gone far ahead of the United States in the development of coal-tar products, and her exports to this country are steadily increasing.

The zinc chloride used in wood preservation is all obtained from domestic sources according to the reports. Most of it is produced by a few large chemical companies.

Cross-ties are particularly liable to decay, since they are used under conditions which are favorable to the growth of wood-destroying fungi. Consequently the railroads have always taken a leading part in timber preservation in the United States. Twelve of the 44 firms operating timber-treating plants are railroad companies. The railroads also have many ties treated by commercial timber-treating plants.

In 1907 the steam railroads of the United States used 19,192,000 treated ties, of which 11,217,000 ties were treated at their own plants. The electric roads used 664,000 treated ties, nearly two thirds of which were purchased already treated. The majority of the treated ties used by the steam railroads were preserved with zinc chloride, while with the electric roads more ties were treated with creosote.

Many telephone and telegraph poles are creosoted and there is a growing use of treated timber by the most progressive mine operators. In many harbors the only practical method of protecting piles from the teredo is to creosote them heavily. One of the most recent uses of creosoted wood on an extensive scale is for rectangular wooden block pavement. New York, Boston, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Chicago and other large cities are using large quantities. Creosoted wooden blocks have been laid in front of the new terminal station building in Washington.

HIGHWAY RECORD WINS ATTENTION

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A system of listing the public highways, which has caused general interest throughout the state, has been perfected by two San Diego county employees, Mrs. I. A. Thresher, clerk of the county board of supervisors, and County Surveyor George Butler, who have made application for copyright.

The record consists of maps in the office of the county surveyor showing each and every road as laid out in the county. On these maps are roads projected, those completed, those partly finished and others that have been petitioned for. Corresponding to this map is a loose leaf record of every proceeding taken before the board of supervisors in regard to each particular road.

No county in the state has so complete a system of road records, and the highway commission of Los Angeles has asked permission to use it in that county.

LARGE WATER VAT FOR PASADENA

Contracts were let recently by the Lake Vineyard Land & Water Company of Pasadena, Cal., for a 13,000,000 gallon reservoir, to be constructed on a five-acre block of land just purchased for that purpose at a cost of \$13,000, and bounded by Mountain and Bell streets, Hill and Wilson avenues, says the Los Angeles Herald.

It is thought the reservoir will be ready for use by Oct. 1. The total cost will be nearly \$50,000.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

MODERN HISTORICAL MANSION on North Shore, advertised recently in this column and today I wish to press upon you the additional features: old style fireplace which make a home with the comforts enjoyed by our forefathers; the old brass door knocker—one highly prized; the view of ocean where King Hooper watched the leaving and coming of his ships; the interior finish brought from the ocean in his ships; isn't this beyond comparison? It's worth while to inform your friends of such opportunities. ROY C. WELLS, Salem, Mass.

COMMONWEALTH AVE. AND BLUE HILL AVE. LAND—Must be sold to close up matters and is the best opportunity to buy right and secure excellent locations ever offered; the Commonwealth ave. land is just over the line in Brookline, where taxes are low and assessed for \$48,000; yet a lower price will secure it. ROY C. WELLS, Salem, Mass.

NORTH SHORE ESTATES, farms, etc., and places of various kinds listed with this office; WE ARE IN THE HEART OF THE NORTH SHORE DISTRICT; Manchester, Gloucester, Beverly, Marblehead, Swampscott and Essex summer places for sale and rent. ROY C. WELLS, Salem, Mass.

CHICAGO, Illinois—For sale, modern brick house, stone front, hardwood floors, three bedrooms, 11 rooms, steam furnace, near Fifth Church, trains and street cars. 413 Woodlawn avenue.

FOR SALE—Farm 55 acres; house 10 rooms; also barn; Still River, Mass. Address PERCY W. WILLARD, 243 Columbus ave., N. Y. city.

BEDOUIN CHIEFS OBJECT TO ROAD

Claim Continuation of the Rail Line From Medina to Mecca Would Deprive Them of Livelihood.

ALEXANDRIA—Word has reached Alexandria from Yumbo that a number of Bedouin chiefs had arrived there from Mecca, where they had gone at the request of the Turkish government, to see the grand sheriff in reference to the proposed extension of the Hedjaz railway from Medina to Mecca and Jeddah. On being interviewed the chiefs said that they proved to the sheriff that their very livelihood depended upon the transport of goods from the Arabian ports and Damascus to the holy cities, and that to extend the railroad, as proposed, would deprive them of an occupation which had been theirs for hundreds of years. So impressed, they said, was the sheriff with their arguments that he had assured them that as long as he remained in power the railroad should not be extended beyond Medina.

They further declared that they had openly threatened to destroy the line if the slightest attempt was made to extend it. It is not believed here that the line will ever get beyond Medina, as the opposition of the Bedouins is too strong.

WHITE AND BLACK RACES TO CONFER

NEW YORK—White men who have helped to solve the negro problem of the country and American negroes who have achieved fame and success in life will unite in a national conference of three days' duration in New York, beginning May 30.

A mass meeting, at which Judge Wendell P. Stafford will preside, will be held on the night of May 30. Among the speakers will be Edwin D. Mead of Boston, Bishop Alexander Walters of the Zion Methodist Church and Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

PLANS COLORADO COACHING TRIPS

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—The revival of the English coach as a means of fashionable travel is a plan originated by Chester Alan Arthur, society leader in Colorado Springs and son of former President Arthur. Upon his return from the East, Mr. Arthur expects to complete plans for a coach line between Denver and Colorado Springs. The coach will run in relays. For some seasons the auto has been preferred to the train as a means of fashionable travel, but the new plan promises to become popular among the elite of the two cities as well as among the large number of visitors who come to Colorado for pleasure.

PROHIBITION TOUR ENDED BY CHAFIN

CHICAGO—Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for President at the last election, has returned after a 5000-mile tour of the West and the Pacific coast in the interest of the movement. May 18 he will begin a 75 days' tour of Illinois.

Mr. Chafin was well received in the West and is pleased with the progress of the temperance cause. He says: "In the 63 days of my trip I addressed more than 50,000 persons in 75 enthusiastic meetings. Everywhere I found the same growing public interest in the cause."

NEW SMOKED FISH GROWS POPULAR

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Union Fish Company of this city is now turning out thousands of pounds of smoked barracuda which is becoming popular throughout the southwest. The new product is of much finer grain and more tender than Boston finnan haddies, which in the past has been the most popular smoked fish. The smoked barracuda promises to supplant the New England delicacy in the western markets.

FINANCIAL

TIMBERLAND

THAT IS ADVANCING FROM \$100 TO \$180 PER ACRE.

If one is interested in a profitable investment with the purchase of timberlands, and the manufacture of hardwoods—where capital will yield in direct proportion to the extraordinarily high price of lumber—correspondence is invited with

The Arkansas Oak Co.

35 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

I WANT to engage in the retail clothing business; have in view one of the best locations in Chicago, upstairs in a fine building; prominent corner; low rent; can cut prices and make money; for years have been connected with largest clothing concern in country; know how to buy; hard worker; good habits; clever; advertising man interested with me; need \$10,000; I can show you how much money should be made, for I have some original ideas; have you the money? For address CALDWELL MFG. CO., Room 229, 170 Summer st., Boston.

TO THE discriminating investor, particularly the man whose available funds are too small for him to participate in the large investments which are offered, we offer an exceptional opportunity for ownership in a high-class Massachusetts corporation; \$50 to \$100 accepted. Call or address CALDWELL MFG. CO., Room 229, 170 Summer st., Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

SARATOGA

TO RENT—Furnished, for season, large house, shady, dry and very cool; 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern plumbing, open fires, large lot, stable on grounds; near springs and hotels; references exchanged. R. F. MILLER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—At Wessagusset Beach, North Weymouth, a nicely furnished six-room cottage, right on the bluff, facing the bay; good boating and bathing; price to Sept. 7, \$165. E. E. NUTE, 15 Milton pl., Boston.

SUMMER RESORTS

SUMMER BOARDING

AT HILLSIDE FARM, East Andover, N. H. F. H. FLANDERS.

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP ANDROSCOGGIN

A summer school for boys, on Lake Umbagog, Me. Maine woods, 40 miles north of Portland. Tennis, swimming, boating, croquet, baseball, basketball, fishing, tennis, camping trips. Booklet, Directors, Arthur W. Marriott, 45 Bishop St., Boston, or J. H. Phillips, 100 Edgemoor St., Portland, Me.

FOR GIRLS—Summer camp in White Mountains; limited number; age 14 to 18. For information address MISS MAUD G. POTTER, Tamworth, N. H.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIVE PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Minnesota, eastern Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and repaid; insurance paid; taxes on farm paid; no trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FOR SALE

Harness Business For Sale

In a prosperous farming, lumbering and mining town of New Ontario; no opposition; splendid income; paper clean; clean, handled as side line; stock and machinery; about \$3500, at cost; store, best location in town; in light or dark; dwelling attached; owner retiring.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT—A delightful, sunny, cool apartment near Columbia University, New York city; completely furnished, linen, silver, etc. for summer months, or for the year if desired; reasonable. For particulars address E. B. LEWIS, 500 5th ave., N. Y. city; telephone 1346 Bryant.

COOL SUITES

1200 COMMONWEALTH AVE., Allston—Very low rents in 8 and 9 room suites with every improvement. Apply to HENRY W. SAVAGE, 7 Pemberton Square, Boston.

TO LET—Unfurnished apartment of six rooms, bath and maid's room, in high-class apartment house in Beacon st., very near Coolidge's Corner; all modern conveniences; rent reasonable; immediate possession. Address 072, Monitor Office.

TO LET—Furnished apartment of 8 rooms and bath near Coolidge Cor., from June 1 to Oct. 15. Address 826, Monitor Office.

BACK BAY, near Symphony Hall, apartment 5 rooms, all imp., \$37.50. "OWNER," P. O. Box 1286.

TO LET

Owing to necessity of moving to larger quarters, the whole of third floor at 85 State st. will be rented for a year and a half, the balance of my lease, for a very moderate rent.

JOHN H. STORER.

85 State Street.

FINEST BUSINESS CHAMBERS

Every modern convenience, with perfect light. Rent reasonable. Apply to ALLEN, HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st.

NAHANT, LOW RENT—This cottage, built 1910, 12 rooms, 3 toilets and bath, furnished, good condition; only \$375 the season. T. L. STODDARD, 10 Tremont st., room 62.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS

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ROOMS—Double and single; private bath; home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL, 25 E. 31st st., New York.

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SUMMER board on farm 30 m. from Boston; excellent rooms and abundance of fruit, vegetables, and game; fishing, boating; electricity pass. Address R. E. G., 1092 South St., Bridgewater, Mass.

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TWO BIG GAS ENGINES

Thirty-eight (38) H. P. Producer Gas Engine, 75 H. P. Producer Gas Engine. Big values for any place where electric power is needed. Address J. T. Monitor Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave., Boston, Mass.

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SEE ME before purchasing an auto; have several bargains in slightly used cars. GEO. F. BECKWITH, 4 Warren avenue, Boston, Mass.

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A SLENDID COOKING SERVICE. An up-to-date, low priced, simple, safe, dependable Gas Plant to light, cook, heat, operate water pump, etc.

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THE LABORATORY KITCHEN, Hamburg, New York.

Send for price list.

Painting and Paper Hanging

Hardwood floors of all kinds refinished. Paint cleaned, paper renovated, cleaned and polished everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; you buy, we deliver. For agents wanted, HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER, 1646 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

Painting and Paper Hanging

Hardwood floors of all kinds refinished. Paint cleaned, paper renovated, cleaned and polished everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; you buy, we deliver. For agents wanted, HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER, 1646 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

CARPET CLEANING & Upholstering

Furniture repaired, mattresses renovated; first-class work. JAMES H. CARPENT & CO., 70-81 Bow st., Somerville, Tel. 672-1 Som.

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Office, 301 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston.

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MAY TERM Term opens next Monday. Special rates to teachers, preachers, and Christian Science readers. Catalog free.

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A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant. Individual instruction, preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue, address EVERETT STARR, JONES, Headmaster, Box X, West Newton, Mass.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

ELECTRIC ISSUES ARE PROMINENT IN THE STOCK MARKET

Both the Westinghouse and General Electric Securities Record Good Gains, While the General List Is Dull.

LOCALS INACTIVE

Fluctuations in the New York stock market for the most of the active securities were within a narrow range during most of today's session. Trading generally was quiet. A feature of the day's business was the strength of the Westinghouse issues. Westinghouse Electric stock rose from 83 1/2 to 85 1/2, the convertible from 94 to 95 during the first hour. The business of the electric companies has been increasing right along and the outlook for the Westinghouse company is said to be very bright.

General Electric also enjoyed a good advance. After opening 1 1/4 higher at 100 1/2 it advanced to 101 1/2. The street seemed to be generally bearish on the rest of the list at the opening but after the first few minutes prices steadied somewhat and fractional advances were made. Union Pacific after opening unchanged at 188 1/2 soon crossed 189. Reading started off at 157 1/2 and rose to 157 3/4. United States Steel opened 1/4 at 56 1/2 and gained 3/4 during the first hour. The preferred was off fractionally at the opening at 118 1/2 and rose to 119. The street figures that the corporation's earnings for the current quarter will be very much in excess of those of the last quarter.

Consolidated Gas was quite erratic. It opened off 1/4 at 147, rose to 148 and reacted to 146 1/2 during the first hour. Beet Sugar started off 1/4 higher at 38 1/2 and advanced to 38 3/4.

The local market was weak and lower at the opening and fractional losses were sustained during the early part of the session. North Butte was active. It opened unchanged at 61, advanced 1/2 and then reacted to 60 1/2. Mohawk, which made a good advance the latter part of last week, opened 1/4 higher at 67 and then dropped to 66 1/2. The U. S. Smelters were quite active around Saturday's prices. Swift & Co., which made a remarkable gain on Saturday opened up 1/2 at 109 1/2, advanced fractionally and then reacted to the opening price. It is said that there is a campaign on in this security to give it more publicity and incidentally to advance the price.

The New York market sold off substantially in the early afternoon, prices for the active issues ruling generally under the opening figures.

The announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on North Butte stock had a stimulating effect upon the shares of the company in the Boston market this afternoon. There was considerable trading in the issue and the price advanced to 63 around 2 o'clock. The remainder of the local market continued quiet.

SPOKANE TARIFF IN EFFECT LATER

WASHINGTON—As a final result of the conference relating to the establishment of rates by the railroads affected by the ruling of the interstate commerce commission in the Spokane rate case, it has been decided by the interstate commerce commission to postpone from June 1 to July 1 the date on which the rate is to be effective.

The railroads accept the commission's ruling and the 16 2-3 per cent reduction in the class rates from the East to Spokane. The new commodity rates fixed by the railroads from tidewater to Spokane are much lower than at present, but are not such a marked reduction as the other. The roads decline to express any opinion as to the reasonableness of this rate reduction and the hearing on June 9 will be for the purpose of deciding this point.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Last week established a record in orders for railway equipment, chiefly cars and steel rails.

The Pullman Company will spend \$3,000,000 in adding one third to the car producing capacity.

In Paris the copper market is improving daily and demand for the metal for industrial purposes is steadily increasing. Benjamin W. Spraker, a stockholder of the United States Express Company, has brought suit in equity against various officials to compel an accounting.

The American Steel & Wire Company has advanced prices of wire products \$2 a ton.

The Boston stock exchange has listed the total authorized capital stock, 55,000 shares common and 45,000 preferred, of the National Carbon Company, par value \$100.

WILL INSPECT NEW BUILDING. Invitations have been issued by the officers and directors of the Chelsea Trust Company for the inspection of the company's premises Friday afternoon, May 21, from 3 to 6 o'clock and Saturday, May 22, from 4 to 9 o'clock. The new building at Broadway and Everett avenue, which replaces the one lost in the Chelsea fire of a year ago, will be open for business Monday, May 24.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and closing bid of the principal active stocks today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.
Am Beet Sugar	58 1/2	59 3/4	58	59
Amal Copper	82 1/2	83 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Car & Foundry	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Locomotive	57 1/2	57 3/4	57	57 1/2
Am Smelt & Re	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	93
Am Smelt & Re	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Sugar	134	134 1/2	133 1/2	134
Am Tel & Tel	140 1/2	140 3/4	139 1/2	140
Anacosta	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Atchafalpa	109 1/2	109 3/4	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalpa	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
At Coast Line	127	127 1/2	127	127
Balt & Ohio	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Br Rpt Transit	79 1/2	79 3/4	79	79
Canadian Pac	180 1/2	180 3/4	180	180
Gen Leather	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ches & Ohio	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chi & Alton	69 1/2	69 3/4	69	69
Chi & Gt W	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chi Fuel & Iron	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col Southern	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2
Con Gas	147 1/2	147 3/4	145 1/2	145 1/2
Con Lumber	123 1/2	123 3/4	123	123
Del & Hudson	197 1/2	197 3/4	196 1/2	196 1/2
Den & R Grand	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Erie	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
General Electric	160 1/2	160 3/4	160 1/2	160 1/2
Gt Nor Pac	146 1/2	146 3/4	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gt Nor Pac	72 1/2	72 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Illinois Cent	147 1/2	147 3/4	146 1/2	146 1/2
Inter-Mt	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kan City S	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louis & Nash	139	139 1/2	139	139
Missouri Pac	74 1/2	74 3/4	74	74
Nat Lead	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
N Y C & H	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
N Y Central	131 1/2	131 3/4	130 1/2	130 1/2
Nor & Western	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Northern Pac	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/2	145 1/2
Northwestern	182 1/2	182 3/4	182 1/2	182 1/2
Pennsylvania	134 1/2	134 3/4	134 1/2	134 1/2
Penn's Gas	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pressed Ste Car	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pullman	188	188 1/2	187	187
Reading	157 1/2	157 3/4	156 1/2	156 1/2
Republic Steel	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Rock Island	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Sloss-She S & L	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
Southern Pacific	122 1/2	122 3/4	121 1/2	121 1/2
Southern Railway	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
St Paul	150 1/2	150 3/4	150 1/2	150 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pacific	188 1/2	188 3/4	188	188
U S Rubber	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
U S Rubber	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Steel	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2
U S Steel	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/2	118 1/2
Wabash	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Western Union	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 1/2
Westinghouse	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2

BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Atchafalpa	104 1/2	104 3/4	104
Am Tel & Tel	140 1/2	140 3/4	140
Am Tel & Tel	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2
Atchafalpa	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2
Atchafalpa	101	101 1/2	101
Atchafalpa	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2
Balt & Ohio	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2
Del & Hudson	197 1/2	197 3/4	196 1/2
Den & R Grand	50 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2
Erie	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2
Erie	91	91 1/2	91
Gen Electric	160 1/2	160 3/4	160 1/2
Inter-Mt	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2
N Y C & H	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2
N Y H & H	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2
Penn 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2
Pennsylvania	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
Penn 4 1/2	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2
Reading	157 1/2	157 3/4	156 1/2
Rock Island	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2
Rock Island	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2
Rock Island	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2
U P 4 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2
U S Steel	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2
Wabash	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2
Westinghouse	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
2 1/2 registered	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
3 1/2 registered	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
Small bonds	100	100 1/2	100
4 1/2 registered	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2
do coupon	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2
Panama 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
Panama 1908	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
Dist Col 4 1/2	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2
Philippine 4 1/2	100	100 1/2	100

MARKET NEWS

LONDON—Statist says it is evident that gold shipments from the United States to Europe are being avoided either by drawing upon America's balances in Europe or by fresh loans. It considers the situation will be altered when our crops become available for shipment.

NEW YORK—Former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, who arrived from Europe Sunday on the Lapland, said that he felt optimistic about the industrial situation. He was certain that there would be a great improvement both industrially and financially as soon as the tariff is settled.

CINCINNATI—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, said at a dinner given Saturday night by P. G. Thompson, the paper manufacturer, to financiers from the East who have been inspecting the Chesapeake & Ohio railway that this country was on the verge of the greatest boom it has ever known. He declared: "This boom will start the minute that President Taft signs the new tariff schedule."

LIGHTING MEETING TONIGHT.

In addition to James J. Storrow, president of the Merchants Association, George U. Crocker and John H. Coulthrust have been invited to attend the meeting of the public lighting committee appointed to investigate the electric lighting contract on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

FRISCO BONDS ARE QUITE ACTIVE ON STOCK MARKET

Road Survived Financial Depression and Is in Position to Take Advantage of the Future Prosperity.

ITS FERTILE FIELD

St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s are among the most active bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. There are many reasons for this. The year 1908 was one of the most disastrous for railroads in the United States since 1893, and some companies were unable to survive the strain.

Previously there had been a succession of annual increases in gross earnings, but net earnings gradually decreased until profits almost vanished. The causes of this anomalous condition were many, including inability to raise rates, higher wages, increased costs of commodities, destruction of railroad credit by legislative attacks and an excess of traffic.

Probably railroads operating in the Southwest were tried more severely than those of other sections, so that the St. Louis & San Francisco should be placed in the front rank of panic survivors.

Last summer when the announcement was made that Speyer & Co. had decided to become identified with the St. Louis & San Francisco, Wall street realized that the future of that system was decided definitely. The bankers had made a thorough investigation of the road, its physical and financial condition, the territory served and the prospects for future growth. From the point of view of surplus earnings the property had "turned the corner."

Of course, the road required much money for betterments and improvements, like all other systems in a growing territory. There had been, perhaps, a little too hasty construction of branches, but the growth of the country served demanded the quick building of feeders to prevent rivals from occupying tributary country.

BETTER FEELING AMONG BANKERS

CHICAGO—There is a somewhat better feeling among local bankers over the monetary outlook. There is now the expectation that the time is seen approaching when funds may be placed at better rates and that generally business will show considerable expansion.

The hot summer months will now soon be upon us, but with the beginning of fall the early in the good time there are evidences that a good deal of improvement will prevail and business interests will become heavier borrowers than they have been for many months.

The tariff has been the principal factor in checking business operations, but when this is disposed of a quick resumption of trade activities is looked for.

The commercial paper market continues dull, although there appears to be more 3 1/2 per cent paper on the market than 3 1/4; it is understood that some paper was offered at an advance of 1/4.

Brokers say that they have so little paper they can hardly keep their funds employed. There has been an increase in the amount of time loans on collateral, which is an encouraging sign. Money rates are unchanged at 4 to 5 per cent.

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	1.12 1/2	1.13 1/4	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2
July	1.12 1/2	1.13 1/4	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2
Sept	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/4	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2
May	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
July	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 1/2
Sept	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 1/2
Outs	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 1/2
May	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2
July	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2
Sept	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
May	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
July	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sept	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2

THE GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce received the following from their Chicago correspondent: Wheat—The wheat market showed unexpected strength during the morning. With the lower cables, heavy world's exports as reported by Broomhall, large increase on passage, rather bearish Indian statistics as to crops, with not unfavorable weather conditions. New York May was at new high season levels, and there was a decided feeling of nervousness in the July in all markets, with the opinion expressed that with the lateness in the crop July might easily be an old crop month. The fall deliveries were less active but quite firm. The Northwest weather news was favorable, and advices indicate seeding virtually completed over large areas even in the Canadian northwest. The large exports of wheat from Montreal the past week were quite a surprise to general trade.

Corn—Fairly active and steady, sympathizing with wheat, influenced also by small movement and firm cash markets. Weather conditions, however, were excellent for the advancement of all field work.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Adventure	9	9 1/2	9	9
Arcadian	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Arizona Commercial	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Arnold Mining	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 1/2
Butte Coalition	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Calumet & Arizona	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	104
Calumet & Hecla	650	650 1/2	650	650
Copper Range	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
Daly-West	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/2
Franklin	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Greene-Canaan	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
La Salle	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mass	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mexico Con	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Michigan	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mohawk	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	67
Nevada Cons	23	23 1/2	23	23
North Butte	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Old Colony Mining	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 1/2
Oscoda	135	135 1/2	135	135
Parrot	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
Quincy	90	90 1/2	90	90
Santa Fe	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2
Shannon	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Superior Copper	41	41 1/2	41	41

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

PROMISES

It would be almost if not quite impossible to conceive of a situation concerning which Holy Writ has failed to record a promise of divine interposition. The question naturally arises, If this be true why does humanity neglect to avail itself of the countless blessings at hand? The question might be answered in the words of the Master to his disciples when they asked him why they could not heal the epileptic boy. His reply was, "Because of your unbelief." It is always some phase of unbelief which prevents humanity from realizing the fulfillment of Scriptural promises.

Mrs. Eddy strikes the keynote when she writes in Science and Health, "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises." (p. 373.) One of the principal reasons why mortals have so little faith in the present fulfillment of the promises of Scripture is because they believe those promises were made to people of other days and intended for them alone. Christian Science is correcting this error of belief. In Christian Science it is learned that the promises of Scripture were not the promises of a personal deity who might bestow his blessing upon some and withhold it from others. These promises were and are the revelation of divine Principle to humanity. This Principle does not change and is not more gracious to one than to others. Because God is no respecter of persons, the revealed word is for all mankind and wherever God's help was realized in any time of need it can be so realized again. When this fact is fully comprehended, humanity will discern the possibility of every good work.

The many promises contained in the Scriptures are conditional, either stated or implied. For the most part these conditions are faith and works. As long as mortals have little confidence in their ability to meet the divine requirements there is little hope of knowing for themselves that God is man's helper in every time of need. Christian Science turns thought away from mortal selfhood and confidence in God takes the place of the doubt and distrust of one's own ability. When a man begins to see that his confidence must be in God and not in himself, his eyes are opened to the possibility of scientific demonstration, and progress is assured. The Bible becomes a new book because he sees that the teachings thereof

have a practical application to his present sense of existence. The question of availing himself of God's help is no longer a matter of theory but of actual demonstration. There is hope, courage, and strength in the assurance that God has already done His part and it only remains for man to conform to the divine requirements to receive the blessing.

It is not required of a man that he do his work in his own strength. God never fails him, and by reason of the strength and wisdom received from above he is able to do all that must be done. The conditions necessary to the fulfillment of the promises of Scripture are not impossible and the man who earnestly strives for the eternal good is not engaged in a hopeless undertaking. Even though the reward comes not speedily there is no occasion for fear or discouragement for "the Lord is not slack concerning his promise."

A man must have faith, for without faith it is impossible to please God and without faith the promises are not fulfilled. The apostle James declares that "he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. For let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord." Faith is a divinely wrought, loving and hearty reliance on God and His promises of salvation.

This faith naturally finds expression in works and meets the divine requirements. "All things are possible to them that believeth," because faith is able to grasp the spiritual reality of being and the discordant sense of things must disappear. Thus it is evident that faith is an all-important consideration. And right here is where humanity fails in that which is necessary to merit and receive the blessings promised to the faithful. Since faith is necessary and humanity realizes its lack of faith and seriously questions its ability to attain it, there is many times an honest doubt as to whether the promises were intended for future generations. Christian Science affirms that they were and the fulfillment of those promises today, even in small degree, is proof of the larger fulfillment that will surely follow when human thought partakes more of the divine nature and essence.

Concerning the promises of Scripture Christian Science inspires hope, gives assurance, and furnishes the proofs which remove doubt. When one is convinced that the promise is to him he has taken a step in the right direction. The next step is to do all that is required of him. Paul writes, "Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God." The honest effort to conform to the law of God is always rewarded. It is man's privilege to know that he has divine assistance in every right endeavor, and when he has the assurance of divine help one is convinced of the possibility of attaining the desired good.

When one has reached this stage of growth and development the reality and beauty of such promises as these are unfolded to him. "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them." "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." These are no mere idle words, but words of truth spoken to all the world. There is no occasion to limit these promises to one time or people. God is infinite good, and His law and His love change not.

Out of the richness of his own experience and in grateful testimony to the truth of the Master's words, John, the beloved disciple, wrote, "And whatsoever we ask, we receive of Him, because we keep His commandments, and do those things that are pleasing in His sight."

O Love, thou makest all things even
In earth or heaven,
Finding thy way through prison bars
Up to the stars.
—Sarah Flower Adams.

Children's Department

A King's Pleasure

Sir Walter Scott wrote his "Tales of a Grandfather" for his own grandson. They are true stories of Scotland's history. One of them runs that King James V. used to travel about the country disguised as a private person, using the name Goodman of Ballengiech. On one such excursion he had some trouble with a band of gypsies, when a man—John Howieson—threshing corn in a barn near by, seeing one man defending himself against numbers, ran to his aid and took the King's part with his flail to such good effect that the gypsies were obliged to fly. James then asked John Howieson what wish in all the world he would most desire to have gratified, and the laborer said he would like to be the proprietor of the farm where he was at work. The King then told him that he himself had some small employment about the royal castle, and if Howieson would come to the castle at a certain time and ask for the Goodman of Ballengiech he would give him the pleasure of seeing the royal apartments.

John put on his best clothes, as you may suppose, and appearing at a postern gate of the palace, inquired for the Goodman of Ballengiech. The King had given orders that he should be admitted, and

To the Dandelion

Dear common flower that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,
First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck and full of pride uphold,
High-hearted buccaners, o'erjoyed that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found;
Which not the rich earth's ample round
May match in wealth,
Thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer blooms may be.

Thou art my tropics and mine Italy,
To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime,
The eyes thou givest me
Are in the heart and heed not space nor time.
My childhood earliest thoughts are linked with thee,
The sight of thee calls back the robin's song,
Who, from the dark old tree
Beside the door, sang clearly all day long.
And I, secure in childish piety, listened
As if I heard an angel sing
With news from heaven, which he could
Bring
Fresh every day to my untainted ears
When birds and flowers and I were happy peers.

How like a prodigal doth nature seem
When thou for all thy gold so common art!
Thou teachest me to deem
More secretly of every human heart,
Since each reflects in joy its scanty gleam
Of heaven, and could some wondrous
Secret show
Did we but pay the love we owe,
And with a child's undoubting wisdom
Look
On all these living pages of God's book.
—Lowell.

USE OF SHALL AND WILL

The common misuse of the auxiliaries "shall" and "will" may easily be corrected if we remember that "will" implies volition, that is, choice or self-determination. It is disconcerting to assert our own will unnecessarily, while it is always courteous to leave to others the free choice of their acts. Therefore we avoid the determinate "will" in the first person when it is not necessary, and say for simple futurity, "I shall go." But when we are referring to the acts of others we courteously imply that they are acting by their own choice and say for simple futurity, "you will go," or "he will go."

When an element of deliberate self-determination comes in "will" is used for all three persons. "I will go," means that I am willing to accede to another's request, or that I am determined to go in spite of another. "He will go," "you will go" imply the same thing—that the subject of the verb, you or he, either consents kindly or is determined to go.

Next, when the volition is in the speaker and his will or wish determines another's acts we say, "you shall go" or "he shall go." Thus a father consents to a child's request, saying, "You shall go," because the child's act depends on the father's choice. So when we impose our determination on another we say "you shall go," "he shall go."

In indirect narrative use the form that would be used if the person quoted were speaking. "John said that he should be glad to come and that the others would find him at the pier." This illustration is cited from Prof. E. H. Lewis of Chicago, who says this is a rule too often broken.

In questions, it is easy to see that shall is always used in the first person—the form of simple futurity—for normally we do not question others to learn our own wish or choice. Thus we say always "shall I go?" But in the second and third person the rule is to use the form expected in the answer. "Will you go?" implies the question are you willing to go or determined to go. The answer

An enterprising British artist gives the following description of his views of Chinese architecture:

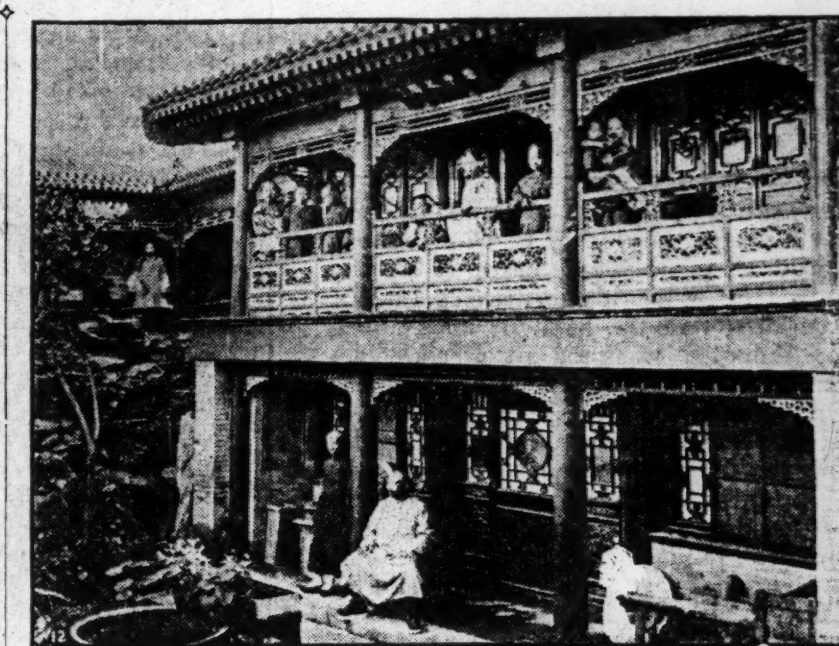
"No satisfactory description of Chinese domestic architecture has been published; partly because of the strong dislike of these people to admit strangers into the inner courts of their dwellings, for these they hold to be sacred and inviolate.

"I, however, enjoyed exceptional advantages, inasmuch as I never let slip an opportunity to volunteer taking family portraits, so that while thus engaged I might obtain for myself snaps of groups and interiors.

"The dwelling shown is that of a rich gentleman holding an official rank in Peking. His abode, like that of all others of his kind, is walled around and can be entered only by a plain doorway through a high brick wall which skirts an obscure alley. Within the door were two silk lanterns hanging from supports above. About six feet away was a movable partition designed to conceal the inner court. Having entered the first court within the wall, I was brought to a standstill by the porter and his huge dog, who fiercely showed his fangs. The porter conveyed my card to mine host, who came to meet me at the threshold of an inner court and conducted me through quaint, narrow passages overgrown with grapevine, into a sort of Chinese paradise.

"In this paradise was a miniature lotus lake, spanned by a marble bridge. A small marble pagoda embowered in vines and fruit trees rose on the one side, while on the other an artificial rockery had been constructed, and flowers and ferns were growing out of its mossy crevices. Passing along a marble-paved pathway, roped over and open in front, to the half garden, half quadrangle, I came to the reception hall. Here the seat of honor is beneath the central window, facing the highly carved pillared entrance, while the seats for the use of those inferior in social rank are ranged right and left along sides of the room. Above the window an inscription, as always in such locations, read in this case, translated, 'The hall of joyful fragrance.'

"My friend furnished a choice repast, of which grapes formed a chief attrac-



HOUSE OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL.
View of court of oriental officer; also family group.

tion. Here indeed as in many other parts of China, I was treated with the greatest courtesy and kindness.

"The court view shows how well the design has been suited to the exigencies of Peking climate, where the summer heat recalls the tropics and the winter leanness, the heavy tile roof reflects heat and keeps out cold. The veranda can be thrown open, or shut. The walls are brick, the timber work hardwood, thickly varnished.

"The group represents mine host, his son, and the ladies and younger children of his household."

Leonardo da Vinci

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema in the Strand Magazine expresses his gratitude to Leonardo da Vinci for the firm and strong advice given in his book "How to become a Painter." Besides which he adds, "I am indebted to this great master for the beautiful adage 'All who have eyes must not think they can see. You must know it is only the eyes gained by knowledge that can see.'"

The fame of Leonardo da Vinci is the more remarkable in that there are scarcely more than a half dozen of his paintings in existence today. The greatest, "The Last Supper" painted on a wall in Milan, faded and has been often repainted. He is said to have been so severe a critic of his own work that he destroyed nearly everything he did. He is the greatest master of chiaroscuro light and shade, and his pictures give the impression that a tender light plays over the form and features of his characters. No one else has painted faces so full of elusive or ineffable meaning. In a painting by Verrochio his teacher, in Florence, one exquisite angel is pointed out as having been painted by Leonardo. It is said that after the pupil painted this, the master never touched a brush again. Perhaps Verrochio felt he had given his best to the world in the gifted pupil. Leonardo, like Michael Angelo, though in less degree, was master of architecture, sculpture and engineering, and a musician besides. He went to France in 1516 at the invitation of Francis I, and his famous Mona Lisa looks inscrutably upon the world from the walls of the Louvre, while across the room the far more beautiful St. Anne smiles upon her daughter Mary and the Child Jesus, at play with his pet lamb.

Alma-Tadema came to London from Friesland, Holland in 1870. He was knighted in 1899. He is noted especially for his paintings of Egyptian, Greek and Roman life.

Dr. Clifford

Dr. Clifford, who is one of the most distinguished of the Nonconformist clergy, has celebrated his ministerial jubilee. His parents were working people, and the education he received was of the poorest, as may be gathered from the fact that at 11 he was sent to work at a lace factory as a "threader." This was in the days before the factory acts, and the hours were very long. He got on, however, and by 16 was a manager of one of the departments. The highest distinction which his church can bestow upon him has been bestowed on Dr. Clifford. He was a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
... He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
—Baileys's Festus.

The Golden Rule in Business

Those who think that the talk about industrialism being denuded of its barbarism is all a dream are referred to some of the declarations of the progressive business men's organizations. The published code of ethics of the Western Master Printers' Association is an example, says the Inland Printer. It contains such things as this: "It is an absolute essential in honorable competition that we prove ourselves in every particular as honorable as we would have our competitor. When a young competitor enters the ranks, welcome him as a new soldier to the field and help him to any information and assistance that will enable him to overcome the difficulties we all had so much trouble in surmounting." Those quotations are applications of the golden rule to specific conditions and they breathe a spirit that a few years ago would have been declared too maudlin to appear in the pronouncement of an association of business men. But the printers of the Pacific slope are not molly-coddles; they are strong, manly men and their open-handed welcome to their young competitor proves it. Even if these sentiments were aspirations to be voiced and forgotten they would still be evidences of progress and proof that the world is growing better.

A Lincoln Portrait

A life-size portrait of Lincoln painted by William T. Mathews was lately put up at auction in New York. The autograph letter, which went with the picture, was this:

Executive Mansion, 14 Dec. 1880.

Mr. Mathews—I am not a judge of works of art and would not venture to buy an expensive picture on my own unaided judgment. Your picture of Mr. Lincoln which hangs in the vestibule of this house seems to me to be an excellent one, and if approved by those better qualified to decide on its merits than I am I would strongly recommend its purchase by the government. I am confident it is much better than any other which I have seen. Sincerely,
R. B. HAYES.

It is said that the bill appropriating \$5000 for the portrait, which was the value the painter set upon it, was introduced in the House, but was never passed. Mr. Mathews had the portrait sent to the White House, where it hung for some time, and later it was exhibited for a while in the Capitol.—New York Sun.

A Patriotic Horse

That horses are capable of great affection of course we know, but that they should carry it to a love not only of individuals but of race is strange indeed. But Fry's Magazine supplies an instance of this kind:

There was an English horse that had been bought and sent out to Spain; he was very well treated, and appeared happy enough, but should an English visitor turn up, all the animal's affectionate memory of the race he had lived among and loved was aroused. He would rub his nose on this stranger that he had never seen before, and evince the greatest delight, and when the visitor turned to go he would invariably take his coat between his teeth and strive by gentle tugs to detain him.

This, we are assured, was not a taught trick, but a perfectly natural demonstration of his patriotic feelings, which an English face or an English voice would always call forth.—Westminster Gazette.

He—So you favor woman suffrage?
She—I certainly do!
He—Well, in the last election, for instance, would you have voted for Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan?

She—I would not have voted for either. When I vote I'll vote for a woman or not at all!—Yonkers Statesman.

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TODAY'S PUZZLE

REBUS PUZZLE.



What word is this?

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.
Lucille.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 17, 1909.

Peace Day

SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON recently made a statement which shows how clearly the way to international peace is already perceived by some of the nation's leaders. He declared that the habit of entertaining peace thoughts was the most efficacious means of realizing peace on earth. The idea is very simple, as all fundamental ideas must be. It eschews complicated stipulations among the nations, and points straight to the ultimate source of all human progress, individual effort. While the cultivation of such a trend of thought is not in any way dependent on the observance of certain dates, the appointment of a peace day cannot fail to aid the endeavor of adults, and especially of children, through the joyfulness and festive gathering it implies. It is therefore welcome news that in no less than fifteen states the superintendents of public instruction have recommended the observance of May 18 as peace day by the schools of the country.

It is natural that we should look to the rising generation for the cultivation of such broad and advanced views as alone will abrogate international conflicts. Many of the prejudices which limit our outlook they never need to acquire, but here our imperative duty becomes quite plain; we must see that they really grow up unhampered by our bias.

Among these prejudices, one of the most insidious is race prejudice. Commercial rivalry or labor conflicts do not tend to violent solutions unless there is the sting of racial antipathy. The latter, curiously enough, is often most intense between variations of the same stock, a fact strikingly illustrated by the European situation. Here America is admirably fitted for individual pioneer work; the race prejudice which agitates Europe on international issues has its counterpart in this country on domestic and local issues, through the immense inflow of immigrants. It is the duty of every American to help to remove, by his individual attitude, all race prejudice, for the furtherance of harmony and progress at home; and it is his privilege by cooperating in the solution of this domestic problem to advance at the same time the cause of the world's peace.

Peace day should bring home to children and parents alike that the highest citizenship implies the citizenship of the world.

IN THE days when steamboating on the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Ohio rivers was at the height of its prosperity, some of the larger "floating palaces" could boast of their daily newspapers. Such boats as the Robert E. Lee, the Frank Pargoud, the Natchez, the James Howard, and the City of Richmond, plying between St. Louis or Cincinnati and New Orleans at one time, supplied their passengers with daily bulletins of the news, made up in newspaper form, and these dailies were edited, composed and printed on board.

Some of the Atlantic steamers, also, for several years past have published daily newspapers during their voyages, partly for the information but mainly for the amusement of their cabin passengers. Not, however, until it became possible recently to utilize the wireless system of telegraphy for the purpose of collecting and distributing intelligence of general interest has it been possible to publish a real newspaper on the high seas.

Several real newspapers—that is, several newspapers containing bona fide news—are now published on the Atlantic steamers. A wireless telegraph company, indeed, now transmits the regular news despatches of a European and an American press association to the liners, and these appear daily in newspapers published on board the vessels under the uniform title of the Atlantic Daily News.

The question has, of course, arisen, whether the introduction of the daily newspaper on shipboard may be regarded in the light of an "improvement." Some take to the receipt of the despatches enthusiastically; others lament that even in the middle of the ocean they must have news forced upon them.

However, it may be reasonably presumed that the managers of the steamship companies have felt their way in this matter. The fact that the newspapers are published regularly must be taken as prima facie evidence that they are wanted by the majority, and the majority rules at sea as on shore.

The World's Commerce and the World's Peace

THE STATEMENT prepared by the department of commerce and labor with relation to the international commerce of the world could not, for obvious reasons, be brought down to date. It requires immense labor and a considerable expenditure of time to obtain the necessary figures. We have statistics, however, which in some particulars cover the commerce of the world for 1907, in other particulars for 1908, and in still other particulars for the early months of the present year.

Thus we learn, for instance, that the prediction made with reference to a great increase of imports as a result of the improvement of conditions in this country has been fulfilled. During the ten months ending with April of this year the excess of exports over imports reached \$351,047,143, which was a decrease of \$262,554,309 from the excess of exports in the corresponding months of last year. During this period the free-of-duty imports increased by \$33,678,242, although the dutiable imports decreased by 632,525. During the month of April itself, imports increased to \$123,211,068, while exports decreased to \$125,201,219. The falling off in exports is attributed mainly to lower prices of cotton, the quantity shipped out of the country being greater than last year; and to a very considerable falling off in the shipments of foodstuffs. But the changes, such as they are, do not materially affect our position in the world's commerce as it is set forth in the statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

In 1907 the exports of the various countries and colonies of the world footed up a grand total of \$14,000,000,000; the imports \$16,000,000,000.

That there should be the enormous difference of \$2,000,000,000 between the exports and imports of the nations is explained by the

fact that a large proportion of those importing the same character of merchandise "state its values at the place of importation, thus including cost of freights, insurance, etc., while imports subject to taxation on entering the country are given full value by customs authorities." This is interesting, but more interesting still are the figures which fix our position relatively in world commerce. The United Kingdom, of course, takes the lead in imports, with \$2,073,000,000, but we come next with \$1,835,000,000, while Germany and France take third and fourth places with \$1,629,000,000 and \$1,080,000,000 respectively. In exports, however, we are fourth, the United Kingdom with \$3,148,000,000, Germany with \$2,082,000,000, and France with \$1,201,000,000 all leading us.

While we are apparently some distance behind the United Kingdom in exports, and not so far behind Germany and France in this respect, our exports for the year in question being \$1,194,000,000, it should be borne in mind that our gain in value of exports during the preceding ten years was over \$600,000,000.

However, the marvelous thing about the whole matter, as well as the most cheering, is that the world today is able to do an international business amounting to \$30,000,000,000 annually—a very large part of which is done primarily on credit—without any friction worthy of mention. At the very basis of this huge commerce, of course, must be good faith and good will, an extension of which to world politics must ultimately give to humanity universal brotherhood and peace.

THE GERMAN government owns the German railways, and for this as well as for other reasons it is deeply interested in their prosperity. Any injury which the railways might suffer, from competition or other cause, would be felt by their owner. Still, there is a higher consideration than this, and it is recognized by the German government as being paramount to all others; namely, the welfare of the German nation. To this, if necessary, must everything else be sacrificed.

But no great sacrifice is demanded at present, although appearances would seem to point to such a contingency. What is demanded is that no false sense of the rights of the railways as public carriers, material or sentimental, shall be permitted to interfere with the development of another and, perhaps, a more important system of transportation, and the German government, without hesitation, has taken measures to make compliance with this demand not only possible but imperative.

According to information just collected and transmitted to this country by United States Consul Thompson of Hanover, the German government is spending hundreds of millions of dollars upon waterways which will come into direct competition with the government railways, the purpose being to cheapen the cost of transportation between inland points so as to make possible more freedom in the interchange of commodities and a more rapid development and wider distribution of natural and manufactured products.

From Consul Thompson's report we learn that as a result of twenty years of waterway improvement in Germany that country now has in navigable rivers and inland canals more than 8,200 miles of waterways. Work at present in hand will involve, in addition to the \$150,000,000 already spent, an expenditure of \$350,000,000 on water transportation schemes.

What Germany has accomplished in this particular, while we, in the main, have been content with merely talking about it, may be gathered from one statement made by Consul Thompson. The mileage of the inland waterways of Germany, if possessed by the United States in proportion to our area as compared with that of Germany, would be equivalent in linear measurement to forty parallel waterways east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and twenty parallel waterways north and south from Canada to the Gulf.

The German government began this great work and is prosecuting it regardless of its effect upon the railroads but with a view to the national welfare only. But in Germany, as elsewhere where water transportation has been developed, industrial production has been so increased that the railroads have been helped rather than hurt by the competition.

ONE of the troubles with the movement for government ownership of ice is that it was not begun during the ice-making season.

A Beneficent Work in Behalf of the Worker

IT MAY be laid down as indisputable that there is always work for everybody somewhere in this country. This proposition might well be extended to the world at large, but for present purposes it will be more convenient to confine it within national bounds. We are coming to regard it as indisputable, also, that our so-called periods of "dull times" are caused, mainly, not by any lack of employment but by a wrongful distribution of labor.

To illustrate: It has been made plain to all students of the situation that the great advance in the cost of living which has been going on for several years is due principally to a shortage in the supply of foodstuffs, resulting from a shortage of production which is traceable directly to the fact that workers are deserting the rural districts, where their labor is needed, for the crowded city, where it is not.

Thousands of workmen from time to time walk the streets of the great cities in idleness when labor is at a premium in the small communities and in the agricultural districts of the country. There is often the excuse for this that the poorer class of workmen cannot travel from place to place, or take long and expensive journeys in search of work, while the workmen who are fairly well to do in prosperous times cannot, for domestic and other reasons, become migratory when times are dull, especially when they have no assurance that the change would be beneficial.

The National Employment Agency, recently organized in New York, seems to have been founded by persons clear-sighted and far-sighted enough to have taken all of these phases of the subject into consideration.

The interests of the nation are identical in this matter with the interest of the worker. There is plenty to do for all, and a movement which shall give guidance to the man who is willing to work but unable to find work to do, and which will enable him to take advantage of his opportunity when it presents itself, will prove indeed a beneficent undertaking.

ONE of the drawbacks to the announcement that a \$5000 position awaits a wireless operator in the navy department is the fact that the number of wireless applicants will be endless.

Germany's Splendid Waterway System

HOWEVER widely opinions may differ with regard to the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, so far as the schedules in that measure are known to be agreed upon by the leaders of the majority, there is but one opinion among the thinking business men of the country with regard to the necessity for speedy action. No undue or undignified haste is demanded. Nothing of the kind has been urged. But there is an unmistakable public sentiment against the continuance of the present uncertainty with relation to the future of duties on imports for a day or an hour longer than is absolutely required to finish the work which the majority leaders set out to do.

Under existing circumstances, there can be little hope on the part of downward revisionists of obtaining, at the very utmost, anything more than unimportant concessions. Rightly or wrongly, the Republican leaders in House and Senate are moved by the belief that there is in reality no popular mandate for a low tariff. It is true that the press has voiced a sentiment in this particular far more pronounced than any expressed by party platforms or at the polls. But the Republican leaders, as a rule, are thinking of their constituencies, and they have the excuse in most instances that while districts and states are demanding a scaling down of certain schedules, they are not at all anxious that this scaling process shall be employed against their own raw products or manufactures.

Delay in the passage of the tariff bill will not result in compensatory improvements of that measure. This fact is made plain by the tone of the debate. In the end, and in the main, we shall have the Dingley law slightly amended, but we shall have it with one provision, at least, which will make its enactment most desirable. This is the clause providing for a tariff commission—the first step toward a much better method of framing revenue bills.

The insurgents in Congress, no doubt, mean well. In registering their protest against the present measure they have done well. But further obstruction will not be good policy. The country prefers an objectionable tariff law to a continuation of the present suspense.

An honest, equitable, righteous tariff law will be enacted in the near future, and in accordance with a plan and under conditions which shall not have a tendency to unsettle the business of the nation. What is needed most urgently now is the passage of the present bill and the adjournment of the extra session of Congress.

THE one thing needful now, apparently, is a summer home for Congress, also.

Adults and Sports

IT IS NOT generally realized that in this country sport is almost entirely limited to the young people and that the wage-earner displaces the player. The reason why this is so little realized is the extraordinary and, in a measure, inordinate interest taken in every kind of sport by Americans of every station and occupation. The peculiarity of this interest is its passivity, a fact which conveys a curious contradiction. In England and Scotland, where modern sport may be said to have originated, merely to watch a game is hardly considered sport; passive enjoyment there is incidental while active participation is commonly kept up to a more than ripe age. There evidently is a radical difference in the standpoint of the two types and it is probable that the reason may be found in their fundamentally distinct ideas of work and recreation.

The zest of competition, that is, the match, which the Briton seeks and finds in sport, American pioneerdom has discovered in the race for success, where every day brings another exciting match and every quality, every point of strength or skill, comes into play continually. The American's sport, therefore, ceases to be active as soon as it is transferred into every-day life, that is, as soon as the wage-earning period displaces the playground period. The American's passive enjoyment of sport is in reality no sport at all, but relaxation, while the Briton's continued active enjoyment is not relaxation but exercise—training for a higher fitness to master the duties of the day. Where the American finds the zest of battle, in the every-day race for results, there the Briton has an equally great, though wholly different incentive and satisfaction, the accomplishment of his duty.

It is, therefore, neither probable nor logical that Americans should follow the British line of sport indiscriminately, but it is most desirable that sports which provide quiet yet interesting exercise should be kept up by adults. The purpose is recreation by a change of effort, repose through enjoyment of surroundings and that cultivation of good fellowship which the strenuous day so often forgets.

JUST why there should be such a decided drift of discussion at present toward the woman's hat and the woman's hatpin it would be difficult to explain, except upon the well-known and long-established theory that there recurs, with striking regularity, a period every year when some men, having nothing else in particular to complain about, complain about things that do not, generally speaking, interest them, and about things which, specifically speaking, do not concern them. On this theory it is a comparatively easy matter to understand how the Legislature of a western state which, in addition to the election of a United States senator, has other matters of considerable moment to dispose of, can be induced to listen to a discussion of the merits of a bill which proposes to regulate the size of the hats the women of the state may wear legally hereafter, and how writers who up to this time have been handling some of the weightiest questions of the hour can turn their attention to the subject of shortening or entirely abolishing the hatpin.

Of course, there is really no feeling with regard to either the women's hat or the women's hatpin among men in general. The average man may regard the average hat or the average hatpin with amazement bordering on awe, but he would not think of interfering in any way, shape or manner with either or with both.

He accepts them as he accepts every other change in fashion, passively, complacently, patiently, resignedly. Even those men who at certain regularly recurring periods turn their attention critically to the fashions for ladies, and find fault with them, are not really as serious in their antagonism as they pretend to be.

If the facts were all known, it would probably turn out that a majority of the complaining ones are attacking women's hats and hatpins at the present time either because they have not as yet got settled down to their regular afternoons at the ball games, or because they are not as yet reconciled to the side creases for trousers.

Tariff Obstruction Not Good Policy

The Fight on Hats and Hatpins